

Original Correspondence.

STEAM-JET VENTILATION.

SIR.—Without indulging in any comparison between the action of the furnace and the steam-jet, or attempting to account theoretically for the result about to be mentioned, I will detail the circumstances of its application, and the quantity of air in circulation, which may be new to some of your readers, and will be glad to hear of other examples of its application. The pit is 19 fathoms deep, and is 134 feet long by 5½ feet wide; a head-wall, or brattice of wood, is placed 4 feet 4 in. from the high end of the pit, and this space is the upcast, the other side is the downcast. The working is 5 feet high, worked by stoop and room; the air travels in one current for 900 yards, and the air-course is for 150 yards 4 x 3, otherwise it is all more than 20 feet area. The dip and rise is 1 in 12. The workings are a belt about 300 yards long, level course, and from 150 to 200 yards broad, to the rise.

The ventilation is by steam-jet, arranged as follows:—There is a 3-in. pipe led from the engine-boiler at the surface down the upcast shaft within a foot of the entrance to the seam; from this a horizontal pipe of the same size runs across the pit, from which, at right angles, branch, at equal distance in the 5½ feet space, five 1½ in. malleable iron tubes, with eleven ½ in. port-holes in each, from which the steam issues upwards into the upcast. The steam-boiler for supplying the winding-engine (12-in. cylinder) and the jets are 24 feet by 5. I found:—

1. When the winding-engine was standing, steam 35 lbs. per square inch, all the 55 jets open, 7700 cubic feet per minute.

2. With door open at pit bottom, and air simply turning round, jets as before, 17,000 cubic feet per minute.

1. Now turned the steam off, and the natural ventilation gave:—

3. Air passing round workings 2240 cubic feet per minute.

4. With door open at pit bottom, and air simply turning round brattice, 3900 cubic feet per minute.

5. When the winding-engine commenced work, all the jets open, the quantity of air passing round the faces was only 4500 feet per minute.

6. With four pipes shut off, and only five jets blowing, 3140 ft. per min.

The measurements were all taken at the one place, and with the same instrument. The sixth experiment was the most cursory, but there can be no doubt of the accuracy of it.—Aug. 14.

A PITMAN.

VENTILATING MINES.

SIR.—The frequent occurrence of serious accidents and destruction of human life, caused by the defective system of ventilation in mining operations, has long been a subject of much concern, not only to those immediately interested, but to the public generally; and the recent event at the Gosforth Low Colliery, in Newcastle, has again revived that painful feeling regarding the want of proper ventilation in mines, which eventuates the catastrophes that too often appal us. It is clear, irrespective of the health of the miner being affected by an imperfect ventilation, that the cause of explosions, or fire, in mines is produced by an accumulation of the various gases which are naturally engendered from matter beneath the surface; and, though many efforts have been tried to remedy the defect, the evil still exists. Yet, strange to say, there is a remedy, and an easy one, too, by which all the horrors that occur in mines may be prevented, and life and property be effectually preserved; and that is, by a judicious arrangement of the abundant materials found at the mine's mouth, guided by the simple law of ventilation.

Impelled by the many frightful occurrences which have happened in mines from time to time, owing to the defective ventilation of them, the Legislature has interfered, and enforced expensive measures in the workings, for the sole object of curing the evil; but their efforts have been of no avail; the demon of calamity still rules supreme, and nothing but the pursuance of a natural law can vanquish him, and make the mine healthy and safe to the life of the miner. This great object can, however, be achieved by a very simple and inexpensive process. The mistake hitherto made has been to force the unvitiated air into the mine before a necessary provision is made for its reception, so as to render its effect salutary; whereas, the primary and most important point should be to rid the interior of the mine of all the engendered and vitiated gases, so that it may receive the pure atmospheric air. This secret is fully accomplished by a strict observance of the natural laws of ventilation; and from a minute study of the subject, and a vast practical experience, I am prepared to instruct all parties interested in this vital matter, the knowledge of which, when once acquired, can be applied successfully to any workings both with ease and alacrity. I desire, therefore, to inform all owners of collieries, or managers of mining operations of every kind, that I can confidently undertake to cleanse mines of all impurities of air, and thoroughly keep them afterwards in a state of perfect ventilation, by that unwavering principle of law laid down by Nature, without the guidance of which all other attempts are fallacious, and involves the loss so much deplored—that of life and capital.

Aug. 14.

J. NEWTON.

COLLIERY WORKINGS—PRACTICAL SUGGESTIONS.

SIR.—I read in the *Newcastle Chronicle* the fearful details of the hair-breadth escape of 70 miners from being burned to death in the Low Gosforth Pit. This is another proof of the great necessity of adopting immediately the double shafts, and avoiding the penny wise, pound foolish system of casing pits and mines with wood, instead of proper fireproof, immovable masonry, such as I invented, patented, and drew public attention to in the *Mining Journal*, but which, after years of anxiety, and the highest possible admission of efficacy, yet remain to be adopted, and the great benefits to owners and workers secured, which would follow such adoption of my simple plan. It surely cannot be for want of publicity, or is it that nothing but puff and parade can make a good thing be noticed and patronised? It is hard upon the industry and perseverance of inventors, especially when public benefit is acknowledged "to be the main object," to find so little genuine support and encouragement from those whose interests are sought for. I trust, however, that a better time will arrive ere long, and good and deserving ideas meet with reward and encouragement.

W. AUSTIN, C.E.

THE PATENT SYSTEM, AND OFFICE.

SIR.—Having been for many years a worker in the cause of Patent Reform, endeavouring to the best of my ability, and I believe with some success too, to urge forward the rectification of our patent system, I read with much pleasure the article in last week's *Journal*, urging the necessity of further and sweeping reforms in our Patent Laws—still, I cannot endorse many of the statements there put forward. In the first place, unless "pressure from without" be applied, I doubt much if the labours of the Royal Commission will result in anything further than the codification and simplification of the Law of Patents, and, probably, the establishment of a Court of Patents. I also doubt whether any of the members of the Royal Commission will be too liberal to inventors; unless, indeed, we might hope for something good from Lord Stanley, Mr. Grove, and Mr. Hindmarch. But we have likewise, it is to be feared, on this Commission those who would deny to inventors any property in their own inventions—those who would emasculate the rights of inventors, subjecting them to this crippling restriction, and that impracticable condition—and those who would treat inventors as so many schoolboys, dealing out to them, according to their petty ideas of what is new and what is true, what meritorious and what worthless, their so called prizes—bits of parchment writings called Letters Patents, having no substantial validity till tested by legal process.

As regards the reduction of the cost of obtaining patents, we cannot hope for much from Sir Hugh Cairns, he having strenuously opposed and defeated an attempt made some three years ago, and noticed in your columns, to procure the passing of a bill brought in by the late Mr. T. Duncombe, M.P., for reducing the cost of the patent, in the first instance, to 12½. 10s., and the third and seventh years' dues to 25d. each; Sir. H. Cairns further troubling himself to heap contumely on the supposed authors of the measure. If inventors want fair treatment, let them look out for their own interests, and not allow Patent Law Associations to die for want of support. There is now an Inventors' Institute organising, and, if well supported, the vindication of those just claims will be in their own hands.

Further, I must put in a plea for the Patent Office officials. The system now at work may be defective—I believe it to be so; but taken with due allowances for the circumstances of the case, the cooping-up of these officers in ill-constructed, ill-ventilated, old Chancery dens, and with a niggardly denial of necessary adjuncts, I think the officials of Her Majesty's Patent Office may claim to have fulfilled their mission, so far as could be expected of them.

To my mind the Patent Law question is as simple as A B C. The

author of an embodied industrial discovery, which can be put in practical operation, and will be useful to some portion of the community, is as much entitled to a property therein as the author of a literary work, the author of a work of art, or the dramatiser of a novel; and all these persons are even better entitled to their several properties than the landholder, whose right of property in lands nobody disputes. But, to say nothing of the wide difference in the material characters of these different kinds of property, the wrongful assumption of the property in a piece of land, or in any ordinary goods or chattels, being in immediate effect of little moment to the community at large, since the wrongous possessor may use the property in the same as in a beneficial way for the community at large as would the rightful; whilst the assumption of property in an industrial process, mechanical, or useful article, if heretofore held by all artizans and users, is an immediate and wide-spreading public grievance. Hence the forms of modes of acquisition which will do well enough for the one will not apply to the other—safeguards being needful for the one which may be considered needless for the other. At the same time, there is no reason for these safeguards being either cumbersome or costly, in order to secure all that may be practically expedient, as I have heretofore essayed to show in the columns of the *Mining Journal*. Still, I cannot see my way clear to the concession of patent rights upon the simple endorsement of one ordinary official, as seems to be suggested.—Aug. 12.

F. W. CAMPIN.

ARE SILVER MINES IN CORNWALL A FAIR SPECULATION?

SIR.—It was only this morning the three last copies of the *Journal* came to hand. In that dated August 2 I observe the remarks of Mr. Joseph Mosheimer, on what I had expressed as my opinion of the silver mines in Devon and Cornwall. I regret a want of perspicuity in the statement I then made; what I intended to convey was, that I never knew English silver mines to pay, even when the large quantity of above 60 ozs. of silver to the ton was said to be mixed with lead or other ores. I have always looked on such reportedly-rich mines with a jealous eye, and shall continue to do so until convinced to the contrary.

Mr. Mosheimer is quite right in his application of the conjunction *if*. "If" he says, "there are ores to be found containing 40 ozs. silver, without lead, he would be willing to buy the mine, or the ore therefrom." So should I; but the rub is, where is the mine? He also says "that 60 ozs. would not pay, unless managed by men with proper knowledge and practical experience." In this I concur, but I hold it unwise in men coming to a strange country to be over-sanguine of their abilities, whilst that of others is trusted with indifference. I presume Mr. Mosheimer is a stranger not only to our mines, but our mode of working them, and I am sure were he to make a journey south, and visit the mines of Cornwall, he will there find men as numerous and keen in the eye as can be found in any other county in the world—men who know how to extract silver from the ore, but the difficulty is where to find it. Silver ore is not to be found in either Devon or Cornwall in quantities that would warrant or support well laid out works. If after making a tour of these western counties Mr. Mosheimer would publish a list of the prices he would be prepared to give for such ores, beginning with that containing 12 ozs. to the ton, and ending where he pleases, it would afford parties an opportunity for treating with him. I admit there are thousands of tons of poor ores to be found in different parts of these counties which ought to be worked, and, no doubt, will at some future day, therefore, if Mr. Mosheimer is prepared to make a start, erect smelting or other works, and purchase ore containing 16 ozs. of silver to the ton, at a price that will pay the mine owner, I am prepared to negotiate with him for a quarter of his supply; or if he is really a clever man, I will give him another opportunity of displaying his abilities—I will sell him a large quantity of copper ore, containing 10 per cent. of copper and 6 ozs. of silver to the ton, on which he can try his hand. Mr. Squire and many others have made similar attempts, but what did they do? Who paid the piper? Not the gentlemen who went to Cornwall with silver spoons in their mouths. I never yet attempted to blindfold the man favourably disposed to mining, but the contrary—my endeavour has been to aid him, and shall ever be disposed to lend a helping hand to those working for its good. I have always upheld legitimate mining, and shall continue to do so, believing it to be the stronghold of England, the mainstay of this country.

Gowrock, Aug. 10.

NICHOLAS ENNOR.

LEGITIMATE MINING SPECULATION—"BULLS" AND "BEARS"—WHEAL LUDCOTT, AND OTHER MINES.

SIR.—Whatever prejudice may exist in the minds of some persons against the practice of "bullying" and "bearing" shares, I think that "A Cautious Man" has satisfactorily shown that both operations have a beneficial tendency when fairly conducted. It appears to me, however, that on the latter point much misapprehension and uncalled-for abuse often arises through forgetfulness of the fact that the very nature of mining is such as to furnish in many cases ample grounds for a fair difference of opinion between persons equally deserving of credit. I cannot, therefore, but regret to observe an increasing tendency to decry all reports of any favourite market mine, if they do not come up to the necessary standard to support market operations. Captains, whatever may be their position, and however much they may be entitled to credence, both on the ground of integrity and ability, are unjustly charged with concocting false reports, and whoever acts upon or communicates such reports is as much abused as if he had been guilty of some dishonourable or dishonest act. As an example of this, I might very well refer to the treatment which I received when I first called attention to what I honestly and on ample grounds believed to be exaggerated statements with reference to East Carn Brea. Although the shares in this mine rose to about 20% soon after the appearance of my second letter, the subsequent great relapse clearly shows the slender foundation on which that rise had been brought about; nor can the late fall be at all wondered at, when it is recollected that the writer who most strenuously opposed my opinions afterwards published a report, by two of his own agents, in which the reserves were stated at 40,000, less than what he had previously again and again asserted. Your readers have only to compare pp. 310 and 396 of the *Journal* to satisfy themselves of the correctness of my statement. I will pass from this mine, however, to two more recent illustrations—North Downs and Wheal Ludcott. With regard to the former—North Downs—I would remark that prior to the publication of the favourable opinions of "A Cautious Man," the mine had been inspected to my knowledge by more than one respectable agent who formed a very different opinion as to the probable result of driving the 60 fm. level. No doubt those reports (which were known to others) were acted upon by some persons as soon as they saw a good opportunity for selling, and whether such sales were *bonds*, or whether they were "bearing" transactions, they were probably fair under the circumstances, according to the principle laid down by "A Cautious Man." Now, I have heard it asserted that the fall in the shares was owing to false reports and "bearing" operations; but I maintain that the favourable reports of this mine might reasonably have been attributed to unfair attempts to advance the price of shares as that the less favourable reports were made expressly to depress them; in fact, more so, for the report of the agent of the mine, dated July 25, clearly shows that the sanguine hopes and opinions entertained by some as to the 60 fm. level will not be realised. Whether any shares were "bearing" or not I do not know—certainly they were not by me; but if they were, a greater advance in price was checked thereby, and those who might otherwise have been induced to purchase at still higher prices have been saved so much additional loss. In making these remarks, it must be distinctly understood that I refer only to the results of driving the 60 fm. level, to which the greatest prominence was given as being the immediate point of importance. In other parts of the mine there appear to be better chances of ultimate success, and the present price of shares is probably not more than they are fairly worth.

I now come to Wheal Ludcott, about which, I must confess, reports are so conflicting that it is difficult, if not impossible, to arrive at a satisfactory conclusion. What, however, I would ask is, Why should credence be claimed only for those reports which are the most favourable? If the mine has also been inspected by other agents of undoubted ability and integrity, whose opinions are of a contrary character—and this, I presume, will not be denied—why should endeavours be made to set aside their opinions by charging them with concocting false reports? I know it will be urged by some that whenever any doubts arise about a mine the opinion of the agent of that mine should be relied on in preference to others: but on this point I shall always differ from many of my friends. Without the slightest intention to deceive, it is a common tendency of human nature to over-estimate the value of our own possessions, or the property we may be interested in, and the danger is still greater when any extraordinary discovery is made which occasions much excitement. For my own part, therefore, I would always rather rely on the opinion of some other competent agent, who is altogether independent of the mine. It has also been said, with regard to Ludcott, that many of the agents who have inspected it have passed their lives in copper and the mines only, and that, therefore, they are unable to form a correct opinion about such a mine as this; but, whatever force there may be in the objection—and it should not be overlooked—it should also be remembered that most mining captains, especially those who are frequently employed to inspect mines, have a tolerable knowledge of lead mines as well as of copper and tin, and that as regards silver it is a novelty to all. Besides, surely a man of experience and judgment, if shown a lode which in certain parts has been very productive for silver, can compare the general appearance and character in those parts with its appearance and character in other parts, and so may arrive at something like a probable conclusion as to the contained richness or probable permanence of the silver.

Looking at the matter in this light, which, no doubt, many others have done as well as myself, I am not at all surprised that the public generally are unable to arrive at a satisfactory conclusion in respect to the mine. As regards the market, the violent fluctuations in the price of shares too clearly indicate to admit of mistake the enormous speculation which has been carried on. It is equally clear that primarily this must have been on the part of the "bulls," for had the great advance which at one time took place been the result of *bonds* purchases, "bearing" operations would have tended to enhance the price rather than otherwise; whereas it appears that hundreds of shares were purchased which the buyers ("bulls") had no intention of taking up, and which, therefore, had to be sold at the best prices which could be obtained when the settling-day arrived. Under all these circumstances, the only advice I can give is to have nothing whatever to do with Ludcott for some weeks to come. Time will prove which class of opinion is correct, and, with all deference to those who think differently, I, for one, would rather give a higher price for greater certainty than buy at the present time, when so much doubt and speculation prevail. To justify even the present price of shares, the silver discovered ought not to be less than 40,000/- value.

Whether "bears" are worse than "bulls" is, I think, hardly worth considering, as I believe that the same persons who are "bears" at one time are "bulls" at another; one fact, however, I have observed, which is, perhaps, worth mentioning—that as a rule, those reports which are the most sanguine do not generally prove to be correct, and they are undoubtedly the most dangerous for purchasers to act upon.

Most mines have their turn in the market, and if the public would carefully watch the progress of a few of the best, buying when such shares are low and neglected, and selling when the period of excitement comes on, it would soon be found that, although mining has its losses, it also has its gains.

As I shall again adopt my former initials, will Mr. Joseph Hodge, of Plymouth, excuse my saying that he only showed his ignorance when, in his letter of June 4, he stated that he believed "X. Y. Z." to be a "mine agent," and that he was "well acquainted with his purpose of writing" about East Carn Brea. I am not a mine agent, and never have been, and Mr. Hodge's guess, which he dignified into his belief, was as far from the truth as his pretended acquaintance with my purpose. Has any one followed his advice about employing Capt. Nicholas Ennor, in the case of Ludcott, as well as in East Carn Brea, and what are Mr. Ennor's opinions?

X. Y. Z.

"BULLS," "BEARS," AND MINE CAPTAINS.

SIR.—The question of covering up discoveries in mines, so far as I can see, needs me to thank "A Cautious Man" for his joke of the Irishman and the mine. I, however, if not quite, as cautious as even "A Cautious Man" in what I write on mine matters. I know what I wrote in my last. I did not ask him to give me credit elsewhere; but he has not, I think, heard of any large discoveries in mines being covered over. He has, doubtless, heard of the errors of the class alluded to in the way I wrote them; but I intended the errors of this nature should call forth some remarks, as I wished to touch the subject again; in doing so, allow me to observe that I wish to defend all our "Caution," however able I might be to do so, for each of us have enough of our own to be concerned with, all our "Caution." However, Sir, the practice of mining men (mine owners) who has to conduct a business of the speculative nature of mining is bound to be the best side out, I detect as much as anyone overwrought statements, and the tuncate condition and state of suspension in which more than one concern of mine is reporting. By this course, men are induced to enter into speculations who have no acceptance of three months has run out; but, after labours are engaged and costs are incurred, the high expectations are unrealised in so short a time, the three months' representing capital, is found to be no more than it was before—*bid* to it is additional smaller list attached, and a few more words, but no cash; the consequence of the labourers are unpaid and the merchants also, and good speculations are exposed of fairly working out the adventure. Now, Sir, I repeat and contend that these are due in a very high degree to over-reporting by mining men, and many of them made above the captain "proper;" such men should be shown to the public in their colours.—Goggin, August 12.

K. WILLIAMS.

MINING SPECULATIONS—WHOLESALE ADVICE.

SIR.—I should imagine that mining speculators have but wisdom witnessed on mine as has taken place in the Mining Market within the last two or three weeks. In my own part, I have been speculating in mines for about 16 years, and I never recollect such a time as we have lately had. At this season of the year it is always rather the extraordinary dullness which now exists has been caused entirely by the speculators in Ludcott—speculations that can only be compared to the dice-box, for it has been gambling in its very worst form.

I have no wish to deteriorate the Ludcott property; if the silver is there, and likely to continue, the shares are worth buying at the present price; but if I expect the continuance of silver discoveries in Cornwall is to be any guide to us, I would be the young speculator "Beware." The old speculator needs not this advice; he is wide awake. There is, however, an old saying, "that there is no rule without an exception." Perhaps this may prove to be the case in Ludcott as respects its silver.

But do not these gambling speculations entail an amount of mischief on the almost incalculable? Do the brokers act wisely in encouraging such gambling? Whether it is their own as well as to their clients' interest to explain to the latter the great risk they run in dealing in such speculative stock? The answers are obvious; although a few have made money, the many have suffered severely—but broken clients. The late mania has taught brokers a lesson which they will not forget, as, unfortunately for them, they have discovered that there are certain clients have such India-rubber conscience that they will stretch to any dimensions when speculations turn out in their favour, but will contract to the smallest space when they are lost. Such reasonable beings have no business to speculate; and it is the duty of brokers, they are so treated, to put their fellow-brokers on their guard against them, for the fair speculator a great injury, as well as swindling, for it amounts to nothing else. Surely the broker has abuse enough when a mine turns out contrary to his expectation, without his also taking all the risk on himself. But the evil does not here, for when one mine absorbs the whole attention of the market, the share most other mines are unsaleable, unless at a ruinous price, and as for second-rate ones cannot get an offer for it. See how the evil works: one mine absorbs all the business; speculators buy; on the account-day the price either goes up or goes down; the former, the thing is all pleasant enough, as if the shares cannot be taken by buyers know how to open their hands for the difference in price, but if the price down, lots of stock in other mines are thrown on the market, to either pay for the shares or to settle the difference in price; and as nothing but good stock will at all times sell (and then only to a very few buyers) down goes the price; and timid speculators, alarmed, throw more shares on the market, and down goes the price again, and lower, and this even when the mines are improving.

How otherwise, can we explain the fall in price of East Carn, North Carn, North Phoenix, Wheal Grenville, North Downs, and many others? As for East Carn it has nearly recovered its price, as will all the rest,

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end of June was 9647.; but it might be stated that, though June costs were charged, the ore for that month were not credited, inasmuch as they were not yet sold. The quantity of ore sampled for June and July was 150 tons, which was expected to realize about 7500., while the costs for each month were about 7000., so that, after paying July costs, and crediting the ore now sent to market, the balance would be still about 9000.

Capt. RICHARDS, in reply to a Shareholder, stated that they had at present about 60 men employed on tribute. There were one or two stops which they were working to a greater advantage than by setting them on tribute. For the next two months he was afraid the returns would not meet the cost; soon after that time he hoped to cut No. 2 south lode, which to the present time had not been seen in their sett, although it had been worked away in the adjoining sett (Bottard Consols) to a considerable extent. This lode is in virgin ground to the surface, and the present end about 160 fathoms from the boundary; the lode, being a parallel one, would be cut by the cross-cut now driving. There were also two other lodes to the south, on which nothing had been done, one of which showed a very strong back at the surface.

Mr. MURCHISON said that a few weeks ago the reports from the mine led persons to expect that the great north lode would be cut in a few days, but it subsequently turned out that it was further off than 11 fms. had been believed to be, and would likely take four or five months to be met with. He took this opportunity of expressing his surprise and disappointment at the small attendance of shareholders at this meeting, because he had heard incidentally that remarks had been made to the effect that the expense of management were heavy, and that these prevented the payment of dividends. He doubted if any of the shareholders thought this, for no shareholder ever came or wrote to the office to make such a complaint, nor did it appear that they came to the meetings to draw attention to such matters. This was much to be regretted, as the general meetings were the proper opportunities to discuss these subjects. He would, however, say that economy did not consist in paying the lowest salaries and putting appointments up to competition, as to obtain services on the lowest terms. Within the last few days the papers had contained some forcible illustration of this principle. Last week Lord Palmerston observed, in his speech at Sheffield:—“Economy consisted not simply in keeping their money in their pockets, but in spending it wisely, prudently, and discreetly; in purchasing what they wanted, and not more than they wanted; in obtaining the full value for their money—not giving more for the thing was worth, but not spoiling the thing by giving more for the cost.” And in the *Observer* of the 10th inst. were the following remarks:—“It is the soundest economy to obtain the best men that can be found, and to pay them liberally. Good men know their own value, and must be paid accordingly. If the different offices of the (Metropolitan) board were vacant to-morrow, there would be tens of thousands of applicants for them, and they might be filled over and over again by third and fourth rate men; but really good, sound, practical men of character would hardly give their services at the present scale of salaries.” Now, with regard to North Wheal Robert, their purser was Mr. Joseph Matthews, of Tavistock, than whom there was no one more experienced and competent for the office. Mr. Matthews was well known and highly respected both in Devon and Cornwall; he had been a purser of extensive mines (including the Wheal Friendship, managed by Messrs. John Taylor and Sons) he believed for upwards of 50 years. The master had been looked into some time ago, and he (Mr. Murchison) believed that no mine in Devonshire (except Devon Great Consols) obtained its materials on such favourable terms as North Robert. Mr. Matthews was paid a salary of 71. 7s. per month, out of which he paid for a clerk at the mine. Then, their manager was Capt. James Richards, the manager of Devon Great Consols, whose qualifications were of that value that it could not be expected that his services could be obtained except at a proper remuneration. The works at this mine were extensive, and it was of the first importance that they should be directed and superintended by a person of large experience and sound judgment, and in whom the shareholders generally were justified in placing the utmost confidence. To Capt. Richards they paid 71. 7s. per month. Again, he believed they were fortunate in having so zealous, active, and able a resident agent as Capt. Godden, to whom they paid 10. 10s. per month, and he had a house on the mine. With regard to all these three local appointments, he believed they had the best men, and they could not expect them to give their valuable services at the same rate as they could obtain those of less efficient persons, who, notwithstanding their low, nominal salaries might in various ways prove anything but economical managers and agents. With regard to himself, he would only say he received just 88. per annum for office rent, clerks, and the secretaryship; and after deducting what would be a reasonable allowance for the two former items, he did not think it would be considered he was very extravagantly paid for the last item, even taking it for the mere time it occupied.

Captain RICHARDS said he could fully concur what Mr. Murchison said about Mr. Matthews.

The report was received and adopted, and the accounts passed and allowed.

Dr. H. Shaw was elected on the committee in the place of Mr. M. Hall, resigned. The election of another committee man, in place of Capt. Mann, deceased, being postponed to the next meeting.

A vote of thanks to the Chairman terminated the proceedings.

GREAT BRIGAN MINING COMPANY.

A general meeting of proprietors was held at the company's offices, Austinfriars, on Thursday.

Mr. PINNER in the chair.

Mr. E. KING (the secretary) read the notice convening the meeting, and the minutes of the last were read and confirmed.

A statement of accounts, made up to the end of June, was submitted, from which the following is condensed:—

Balance last audit	£ 14 10 5
March mine cost, merchants' bills, &c.	613 9 6
April ditto	624 16 8
May ditto	726 4 10
June ditto	709 5 4
Second instalment of purchase	500 0 0
Interest account	34 7 0 = £3222 13 9
Cails	£2000 0 0
Copper ore (estimated)	300 0 0
Tinstuff sold	934 19 7 = 2534 19 7

Leaving debit balance: £ 687 14 2

Aug. 12.—Since our last general meeting, which took place on April 17, we have cleared up the engine-shaft from the 30 fm. level 5 fms. below the 40, and find at this depth a slope of ground standing in the west end of the shaft, about 2½ ft. long, which must be carried down in order to make the shaft a proper size to receive our pitwork, and for the purpose of drawing, which rather impedes our progress at this time. We have set the stops and the clearing of the shaft at 71. per fathom, and hope to reach the 50 by the end of the present working month; this depth is supposed by some to be the bottom of the mine, and we are led to hope so for the following reasons:—That the water on the south lode is now being drained only 4 or 5 ft. below the 40, whilst the water is 5½ fms. below the latter level at the engine-shaft, which clearly shows that there is no direct communication from the engine-shaft at a deeper level with the bottoms worked below the 40, particularly on Pendavore lode, which is taken away both in the back and bottom, so far as yet explored, which is about 5 fathoms west of the shaft, and 30 fathoms east. We have also fixed the plunger-lift 32 fathoms below the adit, which works very well indeed, the water being at this time about four strokes per minute, and the engine and pitwork in good condition. Rufe's shaft, on the south lodes, is now being cleared 5 fathoms below the 20, and hope to reach the 40 by the end of this month Pendavore shaft, on the same lodes, which stands about 40 fathoms to the east, is clear to the water level, which is about 5 feet below the 40. Lord's west shaft is cleared to the 30. Lord's east shaft is cleared to the same depth. Lemon's engine-shaft as deep as the water. Siegmann's shaft, 5 fathoms below the 20, which is within about 70 fms. of the eastern boundary, to join Wheal Rose, where they are now about to erect a new 70-inch engine, which will assist us, and ease the cost of draining to a considerable extent. We have also cleared a whim-shaft, on Vivian's lode, about 15 fathoms east of the engine-shaft, to the 30, and are now engaged putting in the skip-rod; this will be an important shaft for drawing purposes, as most of the stuff from this lode will be discharged here for a considerable extent, both east and west of the engine-shaft. Gundry's shaft, on Vivian's lode, is now cleared as low as the water. Morecom's shaft, on this lode, is clearing to the 30; most of the levels that we have found necessary to be cleared are completed from one shaft to the other, and in clearing these levels on the different lodes, we find that a large portion of them have been taken away by the old workers, which shows that the ground must have been productive, and looking at this, we are led to believe that when this part of the mine is drained to the bottom, the shafts sunk and levels extended below the present bottoms, that it will be attended with success.—New Brigant Lode: We have drained this part of the mine 40 fathoms below the engine-shaft, to the 30; most of the levels that we have found necessary to be cleared are completed from one shaft to the other, and in clearing these levels on the different lodes, we find that a large portion of them have been taken away by the old workers, which shows that the ground must have been productive, and looking at this, we are led to believe that when this part of the mine is drained to the bottom, the shafts sunk and levels extended below the present bottoms, that it will be attended with success.—New Brigant Lode: We have drained this part of the mine 40 fathoms below the engine-shaft, to the 30; 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working very cautiously by not taking away anything like the quantity of ore that there appeared no doubt, he would feel even more confident than at present as to the permanency of the mine, and would at once increase the smelting power. As the price of labour should be reduced there would be plenty of ore ground laid open ready for new operations.

It is now thought they could not do better than leave all matters of detail in the hands of the manager and local committed. The interest of their manager (Mr. A. H. Lavington) in the company was very great; and, therefore, for his own sake, irrespectively of his duty, he would continue to use his very best endeavours to promote the best interests of his fellow-shareholders.

The report and accounts were unanimously received and adopted.

Upon the question of the re-election of the retiring directors, the Chairman objected to the nomination without first having the opinion of the shareholders upon a question that a member of the board should act as the commercial agent of the company. Mr. Matherman (the company's solicitor), in answer to a question, stated that selling the produce of the mine upon a commission did not appear to him to come within the scope of the clause relative to the director.

Mr. Snow reminded the meeting that up to the present time the company had not been able to without the assistance and influence of the firm of Messrs. Richard Hallett & Sons, who had acted from the beginning as commercial agents, and now to turn upon them because the company was just beginning to be able to help itself was to be considered, fair treatment.

Mr. Lavington considered that any member of the board acting as the commercial agent was contrary to the Articles of Association.

Mr. H. H. Huxley said there was a vast difference between supplying the company and merely acting as its commercial agent.

After some further discussion, upon the proposition of Mr. Snow, seconded by Sir G. E. Matherman, it was resolved that there is nothing inconsistent in the board employing Mr. H. H. Huxley & Sons as the commercial agents of the company, notwithstanding that Mr. H. H. Huxley should continue to act as a director.

The retiring directors were then re-elected, and the auditors re-appointed.

A resolution was handed in to the Chairman calling upon him to convene a special general meeting, to consider the propriety of increasing the number of directors.

Vises of thanks were passed to the Chairman and directors, to Mr. A. H. Huxley and the general committee, and to Mr. Lavington, the secretary, when the proceedings terminated.

SOUTH'S ECHOES, OR SAYINGS AND DOINGS IN MINING.

The Mining Share Market has been in the same unsatisfactory state as before, arising no doubt from the serious losses inflicted by the recent depression of the Wheal Ludcott shares. The reminiscences of the oldest mining brokers cannot bring to mind any such severe and extensive injuries as have marked the transactions in this particular matter. The consequences are seriously felt by a large portion of those who have dealt in the shares, and from the fact that the principals, themselves, have been compelled to meet their difficulties, have thrown the onus on their brokers, who have been necessitated to effect forced sales of whatever stock they possess in the means of meeting their responsibilities, or making the best arrangements for the future. Hence may be attributed the present depressed prices to which most of the mining shares have been subjected during the past fortnight. Severe and painful were the scenes attending the settlement of the account for the end of July; but I believe it is best to leave this account, which took place to-day (Friday), when the transaction, time bargains, puts, and calls due then are expected to be arranged. It is evident to all connected with the Mining Market that the inadequacy of capital, and the increasing amount of business among the general body of dealers, is the chief cause of the disastrous effects which have followed those transactions; for had the means of taking up and paying for the shares purchased, it would have been impossible for the "buys" to have supplied the shares sold; and as the time approached for settlement, the latter, knowing well that the money would not be forthcoming, depressed the value of the stock to the lowest possible price, to buy in the "make up," at their own quotations. Such was the proceeding at the last settlement, and such the nefarious scheme for this account. Ludcott shares, which have been dealt in during the past fortnight, showed very little fluctuation, with a tendency to improve; but on Wednesday and Thursday, when preparations were making for settlement, they began to recede, and the account was one of enquiry, pain, and suspense. The whole scheme must be looked upon as one of recklessness and shameful dealing, the illegitimacy of which has no protection in law, equity, or justice. But it will be seen that they must take the chances of that evil propensity. The experience of upwards of 25 annual revolutions has never exhibited to me such direful prophecies, such extensive injuries, or such ruinous results as those inflicted by the present system now pursued in the Mining Share Market.

French have been in fair request, and business done at market prices.—

East Carn Brea have receded, and are dealt in at lower quotations.—Setons have been in good demand, in consequence of the improved prospects of the mine.—South Carn Brea and Great South Tolgoe find purchasers at buyers' prices.—New Seton and Seton have changed hands at quoted prices.—Streat Park and Tincroft have been dealt in.—South Caradon are required for.—East Caradon have been highly fluctuated, but the near approach of the 70 cross-cut to the counter has caused a fall in the price.—Market Valleys were in good demand last week, at advanced prices, but have been offered at lower rates since.—North Phoenix and South Carn Brea have been done at less prices.—Trelawntys maintain their price, there being a fall in lower rates.—Hedgerow and Mary Ann have been dealt in.—North Carn Brea continue heavily, at quoted prices.—Carn Camborne has been in request, and several transactions have been made.—Gwenneth and East Grenville find buyers at minimum quotations.—Carn Camborne find buyers at minimum quotations.—Mary Ann have also found buyers.—Unity's have been dealt in at lower rates.—North Treskerby have changed hands, and still find buyers at lower prices.—North Roskarn continue much more firm, than their being offered at lower prices.—North Downs have been dealt in, and shares are being more freely sold.—Kitts (St. Agnes) have been in good request at present quotations.—Carn Hazards are less firm, and shares are being more freely sold.—Rosewarne Consols show a receding tendency.

East Caradon the following report has been received:—The counter lode, in the 18 fm. level east, is worth 10/- per fm.; and the 60 east is worth 12/- per fm.; on the new 18 fm. level, the end is valued at 7/- per fm.; the 60 west, 10/- per fm.; and the lode in the 70 cross-cut is producing good stones of ore; the ground in the 70 cross-cut may be considered very near, when an important discovery may be expected.

Market Valleys is reported to be looking remarkably well; no change in any of the new lodes is from 15/- to 18/- wide, producing 1 ton of good

ore daily.—Great Fortune, like most other shares, have been dealt in at lower prices, and are in request at quoted prices.—Wheat Grylls and East Wheat Grylls have been dealt in.—North Robert have receded, but a slight reaction has taken place.—East Russell, Lady Bertha, Sorthridge Consols, and East Devon continue heavy, at quoted prices.—East Gunnis Lake and Hawkmoor have been in request, at nominal prices, arising from the improved prospects of the respective mines.—Long Lake have been in good demand at advanced rates, arising, no doubt, from the improved position and prospects of the mine. The sale of lead ore on Thursday, which will fully meet costs, has assisted in influencing buyers.

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Market Valleys is reported to be looking remarkably well; no change in any of the new lodes is from 15/- to 18/- wide, producing 1 ton of good

ore daily.—Great Fortune, like most other shares, have been dealt in at lower prices, and are in request at quoted prices.—Wheat Grylls and East Wheat Grylls have been dealt in.—North Robert have receded, but a slight reaction has taken place.—East Russell, Lady Bertha, Sorthridge Consols, and East Devon continue heavy, at quoted prices.—East Gunnis Lake and Hawkmoor have been in request, at nominal prices, arising from the improved prospects of the respective mines.—Long Lake have been in good demand at advanced rates, arising, no doubt, from the improved position and prospects of the mine. The sale of lead ore on Thursday, which will fully meet costs, has assisted in influencing buyers.

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Mining Correspondence.

BRITISH MINES.

BILLINS.—F. Evans : We are making good progress in sinking our engine-shaft, completing at present about 10 fms. monthly.

BREA CONSOLIDATED.—C. T. Craise, Aug. 9 : Trevese engine-shaft has been suspended for the past month, as the men have been employed in sinking the Redwork shaft below the 10 for the purpose of communicating with the 20; this is now accomplished, and is also completed from the 30 to the 40; the shaft is now clear from the surface to the 40. The men formerly employed in sinking the Redwork shaft are employed at present in cutting ground at the 40 to make room for enabling them to commence sinking the shaft below that point. In the 40, east of the Redwork shaft, the ground is rather harder than it has been for some time; driving by six men, at 127. per fm. In the winze sinking below the 30, in the bottom of the carbons, the ground is hard; lode 5 fms. wide, worth 60. per fathom; sinking by six men, at 177. 10s. per fathom. In the 50, on Mathew's lode west, the lode is widening, producing some tin-stuff; ground easier for driving; set to three men and three boys, at 47. 5s. per fm. The 50 east, on same lode, has been cleared to the end of the old workings; the lode in the end is disordered by a branch of silex crossing it. I discovered some tin in the bottom of the level, but not very rich. It is set on tribute to two men, at 15s. in 17. 50s. standard. The 40 west is driving by one man and one boy. The lode looks more promising than for some time past; ground easy for driving; set for 4f. per fathom. The tribute department has improved. The sale of tin will be about 4½ tons.

BRITISH TIN AND COPPER.—H. Hosking, Aug. 13 : We have brought here and fixed in place the engine and driving-gear for pumping and stamping, and are rapidly connecting flat-rods and dropping our lift in the engine-shaft, which is about 9 fms. deep; this will be completed in a few days, and the water pumped out to the bottom of the shaft, where the lode is already intersected by a short cross-cut; the re-opening of this point is looked forward to with much interest, especially by the old streamers, who discovered the lode in their shallow workings, and followed it down until their pigny means of raising the water became unequal to the increasing quantity, when they were thus compelled to relinquish their prize.

BROADFLOYD UNITED.—J. Lester, Aug. 14 : The new crushing mill works very well, and we are getting on with another lot of ore for next sampling.

BRYNAMBOR.—E. Williams, Aug. 13 : The shaft has been completed and well timbered now to the 20; and now we are pushing on making the ponthouse, and immediately we finish it we will commence sinking the engine-shaft. We have cleared most of the stuff out of the levels, and we have holed through in the 20 through a piece of ground that was standing west of the cross-cut, and now the 20 east is straight upon the line of the lode from the engine-shaft to the end. The stopes in the back of the 20. level east are looking well, and will yield 12 cwt. of ore per cubic fathom. The men are progressing satisfactorily with building the wheel-pit, &c., but I am sorry to tell you that it is a poor place for good stones; however, I hope that I shall succeed in finding out a good quarry not far from the mine, and then we shall proceed with the work rapidly. Most of the 25 ft. water-wheel is on the mine, but none of the drawing-machine; and I ought to have had it first. I have ordered the foundry to do so, but they did not. The heavy rains last week have thrown us out of the way a little, because a deluge of rain came down from the hills (such a flood has not been seen in the neighbourhood for the last ten years) and swept away all the waste that has been thrown into the brook, and has consequently choked up the mouth of the adit, and prevented the water running; however, everything is right now, and the water is out of the mine. We are pushing on as fast as we can with the dressing of the ore, and everything is looking well.

BRYNTAIL.—J. Roach, Aug. 15 : The lode in the deep level, in Ail-tail-geil Wood, is about 4 ft. wide, producing good stones of lead ore, and is of the most promising description. In excavating for a new level on this lode, 12 fms. above the lowest level, which is about 60 fms. from surface, we have found stones of solid lead ore, and, from the appearance of this new ground, I expect it will yield large quantities of ore.

CAMBORNE CONSOLS.—W. Roberts, Aug. 9 : The engine-shaft is sunk 9 fms. 3 ft. below the 30; the lode is 5 ft. wide, producing rich stones of copper ore, with muriatic and quartz, letting out a great quantity of water, and draining the north lode, which lode will form a junction with the south lode in 3 or 4 fms. sinking, and from which we are anticipating good results. A cross-cut driving south in the 30, in about 10 fathoms in which we expect shortly to cut a lead lode. We have 10 or 12 fms. further south to drive to intersect a tin lode that has been worked upon further west, and produced great quantities of tin. We are driving the cross-cut at 11. 10s. per fm. The 30, driving east, is driven 62 fms.; the lode is 2½ ft. wide, producing 2 tons of ore per fm. No. 1 winze, sinking in the bottom of the 18. 9 ft. before the 30, fms. level end, is down 5 fms. 4 ft.; the lode is 3 ft. wide, producing 2 tons of ore per fm. No. 2 winze, sinking 15 fms. fms. level east, is down 14 ft.; the lode is 5 ft. wide, producing 3 tons of ore per fm. The killas about this lode is everything I could desire.

CAMBORNE CONSOLS.—W. Roberts, Aug. 13 : In the 50 east, on the caunter, the lode is 1 ft. wide, producing good stones of ore. The stopes in bottom of the 50 is looking well, producing 2 tons of ore per fm. In other parts no improvement to notice.

CARADON CONSOLS.—W. Rich, Aug. 13 : The Menadus lode is still fully 3 ft. wide, composed of very kindly fluor-spars, peach, and strong spots of ore. The engine lode is yielding saving work. The horse of granite I spoke of in my last report appears to be wearing out.

CENTRAL MINERA LEAD.—W. Davies, Aug. 14 : The great north cross-cut continues hard for driving, and the character of the ground is much the same. We have commenced driving on the lode we passed through in driving the cross-cut; the ground looks very promising, but is unproductive at present; its present width is 6 feet. The late falls of rain have raised the water in the swallow, which has retarded our progress in communicating with the swallow; we expect to complete it by the end of this week; if the water continues we intend removing the whole of the men to drive on the lode in the great north cross-cut.

CLARA UNITED.—J. Lester, Aug. 14 : We have communicated the winze sinking east of boundary shaft with the 20; this has now well ventilated that part of the mine, and laid open a piece of ground that will work on tribute for lead and tin. I intend to put the men that were sinking to resume the driving of the 20 east, until such time as the 32 gets a little more extended, so as to drain the water from the 20, when we shall carry the winze perpendicularly through from the 20 to the 32. The lode in the present end of the 32 is looking for improvement, there being now a fair quantity of lead and tin mixed throughout. No alteration in the tribute bargain in back of the 32. I intend sending a sample of tin to Messrs. Vivian and Sons, Swansea; we have somewhere about 20 tons.

COED MAWYR POOL.—Capt. Wasley, Aug. 13 : The boundary shaft sinking is more difficult than anticipated, the water being quick, and the ground close on one side and loose on the other, being near the caunter lode, requiring timber, which has taken additional time. However, we have sunk over 1½ fathoms since the last meeting, making 5 fms. under the 20. The shaft all through is in very good condition, the 10-inch lift, lately transferred instead of the 8-in., is keeping the water from the bottom. The ground has somewhat improved during the past week, and, looking at the general position of the work, I fully expect to get it completed satisfactorily. The east and west ends, on Chandler's north lode, have not proved very productive for some time. The air is not good, consequently progress cannot be made until we communicate with the 10. The stopes in general are turning out well, and yielding above the estimated quantity of ore, and continuing prosperous. I am glad to inform you we have recently cut two productive lodes—one is in the Ffridddoedd shaft, bearing south-west towards the old pool bed in the 20, about 12 fms. west of Mallett's shaft. It is more than paying for driving already, and opening up a good piece of stoping ground. The other lode is cut in the 10; its bearing is nearly parallel with Chandler's north lode in an east and west direction, and in a kind of piece of ground, which is likely to pay well. In fact, all the boundary ground is proving very important to the present depth, and warrants the expectation of increased and profitable results when we open the lodes in the 30, as they are becoming more compact and valuable in the deepest parts, and justifying the most sanguine expectations ever reported. Wasley's shaft is not yet drained to enable us to resume sinking. If the water should continue increasing in the boundary shaft as it has during the past month it must certainly drain other parts of the mine, and allow us to proceed with this work in earnest. We have three pairs of tributaries at No. 1, one of which is facilitating future operations for Jones's sink. No doubt when we open the lodes in the 30 at the boundary ground, we shall also drain this quarter. We weighed and delivered 25 tons of ore on the 18th inst., and paid 2 tons 15 cwt. for royalty. The quantity now dressed and in store is 12 tons 5 cwt., and about 5 tons in the course of dressing, making 17 tons 5 cwt., over the parcels sold and the royalty paid. This will show that we have raised and dressed about 40 tons during the past two months, which is above the usual quantity; and in doing so it required additional hands, which, of course, has increased the cost, otherwise we could not arrive at such satisfactory results in so short a time. Taking all into consideration, I never saw the prospector or position of the property near so good as they are at the present time.

CRICKHOWELL.—H. Thomas, Aug. 11 : I have succeeded in getting a good part of miners for the engine-shaft from the county of Clare; there was scarcely any time lost in consequence of the former contractors being dismissed. The ground in the shaft is composed of a good-looking killas; the dookan is maintaining its size, and contains a small portion of copper; I consider this to be a very promising feature. The 60 fm. level cross-cut south from engine-shaft is progressing satisfactorily; the ground, both in the shaft and end, is dipping south 6 in. in a fathom. The necessary alterations are being made in the engine, and I may here observe that during the last fortnight a saving of 14 cwt. of coals is effected weekly. The men are working regular, and relieve each other in the mine.

CROWLAWN.—Jas. Roach, Aug. 15 : In driving the cross-cut from the perpendicular shaft in search of the lode, we have just met with stones of quartz, containing rich lead ore, which indicates that we are approaching a lode of great value.

CUDDRIDGE.—F. Puckey, E. Dunstan, Aug. 14 : Walker's shaft is sunk about 4 fathoms below the 75, but no lode has been taken down in the shaft during the past week. In the 75 east we shall commence taking down the lode in a few days. In the same level west we have cut into the lode 8 feet, but have not yet reached the north wall. The north part of the lode is rather disordered, but is still producing some good work for tin. We are still cutting out the lode in this level west of the shaft. The lode is 4 ft. wide, and will now produce 6 cwt. of tin to the 100 sacks, and is worth 257. per fm.

CWMBRANE.—J. Dunkin, Aug. 14 : The 10 end is communicated to the high rise above the 20, but it will take us a fortnight to get to the north ground. The back of 20, on Tom's lode, is producing 1½ ton of lead per fathom. The back on 10, on old lode, is still producing 1 ton per fathom. We had 5 tons of lead in the house on Monday, and against the time of sale I think we shall not fail to have 20 tons. We are now rising against shaft, and hope soon to hole, when we shall commence in the new ground below the 30.

DALE.—R. Nine, Aug. 13 : The sinking of the new shaft is being proceeded with as fast as possible, but the heavy rain we had last week greatly impeded our progress.

DEVON AND CORNWALL UNITED.—T. Nelli, Aug. 11 : In the deep adit level east the lode is worth 5 tons or ore per fm. In the stopes east and west of rise, in the back of the adit level, the lode is producing 3 and 4 tons of ore per fm. At William and Mary, in the 12, west of water-wheel shaft, the lode is about 15 in. wide, composed of spar, with malleable copper, and good stones of yellow copper ore—a promising lode. The ground in the adit level cross-cut south is more favourable for progress than for some time past. In the 10 east the lode is worth 2 tons of ore per fm. The two stopes in the back of this lode are worth 5 and 3 tons of ore per fm. In the 22 east the lode is 2 ft. wide, producing good stones of ore, and looking very promising. We have again let the shaft to sink below the 22. 12 fms. certain, and everything in the shape of pitwork, timber, &c., included, per bargain of 200.; if completed within six months, the men to have 5s. extra.

DEVON NEW COPPER.—Capt. Hawks, Aug. 13 : The winze sunk below the 78 has proved to be a most important and valuable experiment. We have now ascertained the course and dip of the productive ground from the 78 to the 88 fms. levels. I do not recollect ever to have witnessed such a sudden and important change in any lode as has just occurred in the Devon New Copper Mine.

DEVON UNION.—J. Donal, Aug. 13 : There has not been much done in the bottom of the mine this week, in consequence of the water being in from the breakage I informed you of in my last; the water, however, is again in fork, and everything going on very satisfactorily. The shaftmen have been employed driving east at the 20 while the water has been forked. From what was stated in the report for the meeting of a month ago, which was then about 6 in. wide, but is now opened ahead to 18 inches, getting along new since our last report.

of a most promising description, containing muriatic, friable quartz, prian, and spots of copper ore, and from appearances I should rather think that this will prove to be the main part of the lode. The men have again commenced sinking, so that there is nothing doing at the 28 until the water is in fork for them to work to bottom. We have cut a small branch in the cross-cut at Quick's, and the water is coming very strong from the end, judging from which I should think we are very near the lode.

DEVON WHEAL BULLER.—W. Stephens, Aug. 12 : During the past month the west of Down's shaft, has been driven 3 fms. 2 ft.; lode therein composed of capel, prian, and some black copper ore, and is set to two men, at 21. 5s. per fm., stented 4 fms. The 48, east of Down's shaft, has been driven 3 fms. 3 ft.; lode therein composed of capel, gossan, peach, and a little black copper ore, and is set to two men, at 21. 5s. per fm., stented 4 fms. The shaft is sunk below the 45 about 6 fms.; ground therein composed of flookan, and black copper ore intermixed with it, and a beautiful mineralised killas stratum; I have every reason to believe that at no great depth a large deposit of copper or will be met with. I beg to remark that at each of these points good progress has been made. Our engine and pitwork work well.

DULTA.—(Special Report).—R. Angove, Aug. 8 : I beg to hand you my report on the Dule Mine, which I have this day inspected. I find the engine-shaft now sinking to be 20 fms. from the surface downright, and from the apparent underlie of the south lode, will intersect it at from 25 to 30 fms. deep; and near this the north lode (which is converging towards this point) must also intersect it, which is an important feature in all mining operations. The south lode, which is 8 feet wide, presents very favourable indications, and no doubt in depth will prove very valuable; therefore I strongly recommend the sinking of this shaft as vigorously as possible, not only for proving the lodes, but also on opening up the lodes there will be doubtless an increase of water, which is so much needed for dressing the ores. On examining the tinstuff at the surface, I think that if there were sufficient water for dressing, in about a month or six weeks 100. worth of tin ore might be returned.

EAST BROADFLOYD.—C. Williams, Aug. 13 : In consequence of the very shallow cover over our adit level, I have removed the men from this bargain, and set them to drive east in the bottom of the engine-shaft; the lode at this point is from 11 to 12 feet wide, composed of clay-slate, white spar, and lead ore, yielding of the latter 1 ton per cubic fathom, with every appearance of becoming more productive. The sinking of the engine-shaft is progressing satisfactorily, but there is no alteration in the lode since last reported. The stopes, west of engine-shaft, is producing 15 cwt. of silver-lead ore per fathom. Now we have a change in the weather, and every advantage will be taken of this to enable us to get on with another lot of ore for next sampling.

EAST CARN BREA.—Thos. Gianville, Jas. Scholar, Aug. 13 : In the 50, east of the cross-cut, the lode is improved since the report of last week; in the present end the lode is 2 ft. wide, composed of spar and yellow ore. In the 40 east the lode will produce 2 tons of ore per fm. In the winze below the 40 the lode is yielding 3 tons of ore per fm. In the stopes in the bottom of the 40 the lode is yielding 7 tons of ore per fm. In the shaft sinking below the 26 the lode is yielding 2 tons of ore per fm.

EAST CLOGAU.—K. Roberts, Aug. 14 : I have nothing at present to add to my last report. We are all so exceedingly busy that I have not had time to go into particulars, but hope in a post or two to give you a full report of our proceedings, and the progress we are making. The men are working night and day, and are daily expecting the promised reward on the discovery of visible gold. [A detailed report from Mr. James Wright, C.E., appears in another column.]

EAST DEVON CONSOLS.—T. Richards, Aug. 11 : In cross-cutting at the 70, towards the copper lode, we have met with a branch producing good stones of lead, and the ground continuing favourable for driving. In the 40, both north and south, the lode is very good for progress, and the lode producing both lead and copper ore.

EAST GUNNIS LAKE AND SOUTH BEDFORD.—J. Phillips, Aug. 14 : The lode in the 46, east of the cross-cut, in is worth 2½ tons of ore per fm. The lode in the 46, east of the 30, winze, is 6 ft. wide, producing saving work, with every appearance of a speedy improvement. The lode in the 36 east is worth 3 tons per fm. The rise in the back of the 40 is the lode is yielding 7 tons of ore per fm. In the shaft sinking below the 40 the lode is yielding 2 tons of ore per fm.

EAST KITEE.—J. Vercoe, H. B. Vercoe, Aug. 14 : Engine Lode : We have cleared all the way to the 20; and now we are pushing on to complete the ponthouse, and immediately we finish it we will commence sinking the engine-shaft. We have cleared most of the stuff out of the levels, and we have holed through in the 20 through a piece of ground that was standing west of the cross-cut, and now the 20 east is straight upon the line of the lode from the engine-shaft to the end. The stopes in the back of the 20. level east are looking well, and will yield 12 cwt. of ore per cubic fathom. The men are progressing satisfactorily with building the wheel-pit, &c., but I am sorry to tell you that it is a poor place for good stones; however, I hope that I shall succeed in finding out a good quarry not far from the mine, and then we shall proceed with the work rapidly. Most of the 25 ft. water-wheel is on the mine, but none of the drawing-machine; and I ought to have had it first. I have ordered the foundry to do so, but they did not. The heavy rains last week have thrown us out of the way a little, because a deluge of rain came down from the hills (such a flood has not been seen in the neighbourhood for the last ten years) and swept away all the waste that has been thrown into the brook, and has consequently choked up the mouth of the adit, and prevented the water running; however, everything is right now, and the water is out of the mine. We are pushing on as fast as we can with the dressing of the ore, and everything is looking well.

EAST LUGWERNOG.—M. Barber, Aug. 13 : The water is forked satisfactorily, and we are getting on well in driving at both places.

HAWKMOOR.—J. Richards, Aug. 12 : The lode in the rise in the back of the 50 is still driving, and we are getting on well with our sampling, and carting to quarry.

HENFREY TOLGUS.—J. Daw, Aug. 13 : Friday last was setting-day. The lode in the 140, west of Lyle's shaft, is 3 ft. wide, producing stones of spar and spar, and unproductive: driving by four men, at 31. 10s. per fm. The lode in the 140 east is 1 ft. wide, producing stones of spar and spar, and unproductive: driving by six men, at 31. 10s. per fm. The lode in the 135 west is 2 ft. wide, producing stones of spar and spar, and unproductive: driving by four men, at 31. 10s. per fm. The lode in the 130 west is 2 ft. wide, a very promising lode: driving by four men, at 31. 10s. per fm. The lode in the 125 west is 2 ft. wide, producing stones of spar and spar, and unproductive: driving by four men, at 31. 10s. per fm. The lode in the 120 west is 2 ft. wide, producing stones of spar and spar, and unproductive: driving by four men, at 31. 10s. per fm. The lode in the 115 west is 2 ft. wide, producing stones of spar and spar, and unproductive: driving by four men, at 31. 10s. per fm. The lode in the 110 west is 2 ft. wide, producing stones of spar and spar, and unproductive: driving by four men, at 31. 10s. per fm. The lode in the 105 west is 2 ft. wide, producing stones of spar and spar, and unproductive: driving by four men, at 31. 10s. per fm. The lode in the 100 west is 2 ft. wide, producing stones of spar and spar, and unproductive: driving by four men, at 31. 10s. per fm. The lode in the 95 west is 2 ft. wide, producing stones of spar and spar, and unproductive: driving by four men, at 31. 10s. per fm. The lode in the 90 west is 2 ft. wide, producing stones of spar and spar, and unproductive: driving by four men, at 31. 10s. per fm. The lode in the 85 west is 2 ft. wide, producing stones of spar and spar, and unproductive: driving by four men, at 31. 10s. per fm. The lode in the 80 west is 2 ft. wide, producing stones of spar and spar, and unproductive: driving by four men, at 31. 10s. per fm. The lode in the 75 west is 2 ft. wide, producing stones of spar and spar, and unproductive: driving by four men, at 31. 10s. per fm. The lode in the 70 west is 2 ft. wide, producing stones of spar and spar, and unproductive: driving by four men, at 31. 10s. per fm. The lode in the 65 west is 2 ft. wide, producing stones of spar and spar, and unproductive: driving by four men, at 31. 10s. per fm. The lode in the 60 west is 2 ft. wide, producing stones of spar and spar, and unproductive: driving by four men, at 31. 10s. per fm. The lode in the 55 west is 2 ft. wide, producing stones of spar and spar, and unproductive: driving by four men, at 31. 10s. per fm. The lode in the 50 west is 2 ft. wide, producing stones of spar and spar, and unproductive: driving by four men, at 31. 10s. per fm. The lode in the 45 west is 2 ft. wide, producing stones of spar and spar, and unproductive: driving by four men, at 31. 10s. per fm. The lode in the 40 west is 2 ft. wide, producing stones of spar and spar, and unproductive: driving by four men, at 31. 10s. per fm. The lode in the 35 west is 2 ft. wide, producing stones of spar and spar, and unproductive: driving by four men, at 31. 10s. per fm. The lode in the 30 west is 2 ft. wide, producing stones of spar and spar, and unproductive: driving by four men, at 31. 10s. per fm. The lode in the 25 west is 2 ft. wide, producing stones of spar and spar, and unproductive: driving by four men, at 31. 10s. per fm. The lode in the 20 west

east of No. 3 shaft, at the 48, is worth 10*l.* per fm. for copper. The new engine-shaft is sunk from surface 3 fms.

YARNER.—H. Barkell, Aug. 9: We have been working in the 40 since Wednesday—that is, the 40 east; we have still a leading branch of ore 3 in. wide, and the ground is favourable for driving, and congenial for copper. The lode in the winze sinking below the 30 is improving; the leading part of it is from 2 to 3 ft. wide, and opening as we go down, it will now yield fully 3 tons per fm. The two stopes are without change since I wrote you last. We are getting on with the dressing as fast as possible, and will do our utmost to get a parcel of ore ready as early as possible. We are now engaged in changing the girders, and are getting on as fast as we can; it will take us 12 hours to complete it, but I hope the water will be in fork again on Monday morning.

—H. Barkell, Aug. 13: The 40, east of shaft, is producing saving work. There is a leading branch of ore from 2 to 4 inches wide, and the ground is favourable for progress; price for driving 6*l.* 10*s.* per fm. We have commenced a cross-cut in the 40, west of shaft, driving at 7*l.* 7*s.* per fm. In sinking below the 30 we have a good lode, worth for the length of winze (9 ft.) 20*s.* per fm.; price for sinking, 7*l.* per fm. The two stopes in back of the 30 are each worth 8*s.* per fm.; price for stoping, 3*l.* 2*s.* and 3*l.* 10*s.* per fathom. We are in regular course of dressing, and will get as much ore as possible for our next sampling. We have changed the girders of our main bob, which has made a great improvement to the working of our flat-rods. Our underground water is about five strokes per minute, which we can keep with ease.

THE PROFITS OF MINING.—The West Wheal Seton adventurers held their ordinary bi-monthly meeting on Tuesday, and, in their financial statement, brought forward 874*l.* 15*s.* 1*d.* from the last account, declared a dividend of 2000*l.* (5*s.* per share), and carried 644*l.* 15*s.* 1*d.* to the credit of the account to be held in Oct. Mr. B. Matthews, the purser, has prepared an abstract of the costs and proceeds of the mine from the commencement until the closing of the last account. The statement shows that the mine commenced working in May, 1844, and continued to make calls until Nov., 1852, during which time 19,000*l.* was called up. From Oct., 1848, to April, 1853, copper ores were sold, deducting dues, 17,280*l.* 14*s.* 1*d.*, which enabled (leaving a small debit balance) 37,214*l.* 9*s.* 6*d.* to be expended in the development of the mine up to that date. In April, 1853, the mine began to be profitable, and from that time up to June 14 of the present year ores were sold, deducting dues, for 282,784*l.* 13*s.* 1*d.*, so that the total value of the ores sold has been 300,065*l.* 7*s.* 2*d.*, which, added to the 19,000*l.* calls, gives 319,065*l.* 7*s.* 2*d.* as the total of the credit side. The mine cost from the commencement until April, 1853, was 37,214*l.* 9*s.* 6*d.*, as above; and from that date until the end of April, 1862, a further sum of 143,976*l.* 2*s.* 7*d.* was expended, making 181,900*l.* 12*s.* 1*d.*, leaving a credit balance of 137,874*l.* 15*s.* 1*d.* The mine commenced to pay dividends in 1854, and from that time to the end of April, 1862, the shareholders received 137,000*l.* in dividends, the balance of 874*l.* 15*s.* 1*d.* being that with which Tuesday's account commences. As to the net profit, the statement shows that the lord had been paid 21,432*l.* 16*s.* 1*d.* in dues, and that the adventurers had received back the whole of the capital, and 118,000*l.* in addition, and beyond this, had the 874*l.* 15*s.* 1*d.* carried forward, and the machinery and plant on the mine.

WHEAL KITTY (St. Agnes).—The discoveries made at this mine, in the last fortnight, are considered by practical miners the most important and valuable in magnitude that have been known for many years. I have recently inspected the property, and I fearlessly assert it is the most promising tin mine in the county, and in a short time will be given, even with the present price of tin, large dividends. It appears the old workers, and likewise the present adventurers, could never discover the lode at the western part of the seat until the appointment of Capt. Richard Pryor, who put out a cross-cut south in the 64, and in a few fathoms driving cut a fine lode, worth 25*s.* per fm. He has driven east and west on the lode some 26 fms.; average value 20*s.* per fm. Cross-cuts were put out from the 44 and 34; the 44 some 10 fms. east of the 55; and the 34, 26 fms. east of the 55. The result is the cutting of the lode at each level. In the 44 a course of tin has been discovered, worth from 30*s.* to 40*s.* per fm., and in the 34 worth from 20*s.* to 25*s.* per fm. They purpose at once starting cross-cuts from the other levels, and there can be no doubt of successful results. The course of tin proved at the present time is to the extent of 30 fms. in length, which gives 45 fms. of backs, or 1350 fms. of rich tin ground, which I value at an average of 20*s.* per fathom, or a money value of 27,000*l.* The ends can be driven east and west, (say) 4 fathoms west and 3 fathoms east per month, multiplied by 45 fms. backs, gives 315 fathoms of reserved ground monthly; this ground, valued at 20*s.* per fm., gives a monthly discovery of 6300*l.* I cannot see that the cost can exceed 75*s.* per month. I see no difficulty, when the levels are communicated, for the manager to return 30 tons of tin per month. I have not seen anything like it for years, and as the property is selling for less than 16,000*l.* or 4*s.* per share, I strongly advise mining investors to send their agents to inspect the mine as early as possible, for the property must soon command public attention, and have an important rise in market value.

THE REDRUTH TIN SMELTING COMPANY.—A meeting of the proprietors of the above works was held on the 8th inst., in the board-room within the building, for making final arrangements for the opening of the works, after which the furnaces (which are constructed upon a new and improved principle, under the direct superintendence of the manager, Mr. Polkinghorne), were tested. Mr. J. C. Lanyon being the first to throw in a shovelful of the charge. In due time the charge was drawn, and the result proved highly satisfactory in every particular. The saving of metal effected during the process of smelting in these furnaces was a subject of special remark, and the works may now be fairly said, so far as efficiency and general completeness are concerned, to rank with the foremost in the county. The final opening will take place in a few days, when smelting upon an extensive scale will be commenced.

HIBERNIAN AND CANADIAN MINING AND EXPLORING COMPANY.—Several bankers and capitalists assembled at the office of Mr. Journeaux, Dame-street, Dublin, on Aug. 9, to promote and develop a rich mine of copper ore in Canada East, on the estate of Lord Aylmer. Other deposits are at present being worked in the same district, St. Francis; and Messrs. Duncan and Davis, owners of the Great Acton Mine, are in correspondence with Mr. Journeaux, to introduce that valuable property to the capital of England and Ireland.

COPPER MINING IN SOUTH AUSTRALIA.—The second consignment of 50 tons of copper ore from the Mount Rose Mine has just been received from Adelaide, by the *Luisa*, but we regret to find that, owing to the whole of the capital not having been subscribed, active operations at the mine cannot, under the most favourable circumstances, be commenced for some time. The directors have very honourably stated their position to the subscribers, and given them the option of withdrawing their subscriptions in full, or continuing their connection with the company. The secretary's circular was to the following effect:—"I am desired by the directors of this company to inform you that the capital has not been fully subscribed. The necessary balance has, however, been guaranteed by influential parties acquainted with the value of the mine, on condition that the terms of purchase are altered with certain modifications highly advantageous to the shareholders. The directors, confident of the value of the property have, therefore, determined to send to the colony a fresh contract for signature by the vendors, with special instructions as to taking possession of the mine. Failing the ratification of the contract, the deposits will be returned, without any reduction whatever. In the interim, the directors will not make any use of the subscribed capital, and they leave to any subscriber the option (to be exercised, however, on or before the 16th inst.) of receiving back his deposit by presentation of this letter and the banker's receipt, with his endorsement thereon, at the London and County Bank, Lombard-street; or otherwise of allowing his application to remain in force, with the understanding that the shares applied for shall be allotted in full.—ROBERT SMITH, Sec."

GOLD OF THE BRITISH COLUMBIAN MINES.—The quantity of gold sent forth in the daily press as exported is not by any means a safe or just criterion whereby to judge of the productiveness of the glittering fields, as financiers find such a mode of publication a good method of sustaining false credit. It looks well to see the name of Messrs. A. and B. figure for 4000*l.*, or 5000*l.* now and again in the public journals, but these hollow practices only serve for a time. I think it my duty faithfully to warn people against the delusive idea that to go to the Fraser River is to secure their fortunes. Hundreds have returned from these diggings disappointed, shoeless, shirtless, and penniless. How many have returned with broken hearts and impaired constitutions, in poverty and rags, not to their homes, for these they had recklessly and insanely resigned! Gold-digging is a species of gambling; it is quite a lottery, where the prizes are few and the blanks many. The most experienced and hard-working miners are often disappointed, and we have heard scores of them acknowledge that their joint earnings equalled but scanty wages, and that, too, after having undergone severe bodily toil and great privations. There are exceptions, but not many.—D. G. F. MACDONALD, C.E.

NEW IRONWORKS ON THE WEAR.—A new foundry is now in course of erection at Fallion, near Sunderland, to be worked by a new firm, under the management of Mr. Miller, of Sunderland, late a clerk in the Bishopwearmouth Ironworks.—*Newcastle Chronicle.*

WEATHER PREDICTIONS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE MINING JOURNAL.

SIR.—In my letter dated July 31, which appeared in the Journal of the 2d inst., I predicted strong winds for August 7 and 8. On the 4th inst. I addressed a letter to the secretary at Lloyd's, informing the underwriters of the winds for the 7th and 8th. On the 7th a severe gale was experienced in most parts of England. On that day, about 11 A.M., while the gale was raging, I was in the underwriters' room at Lloyd's, when a telegram was received, to "hoist drum," from other quarters. On the 9th a paragraph appeared in several of the morning papers, stating that these gales were predicted by eminent authority, although I maintain that the gale had commenced long before his telegram was received. I record these facts to show his part in this transaction, and also what his predictions are worth, or, as a gentleman in the room remarked, "he is always a day after the birth." The weather for the week has been in accordance with my last report—the first part of the week fine, the latter part changeable. With reference to the future, from about the 17th to the 20th the weather will be fine, with the exception of a few light showers; 21st, strong winds, and changeable weather to about the 27th; after which, so far as my observations have gone, we shall have a week's fine weather, during which time our agriculturalists had better make the best use of their time to secure their crops. Should any perturbation occur, of course I shall notice it in future communications, but such, in all probability, will be the order of the weather. During the week I have visited several parts in the Midland Counties. In Warwickshire the wheat appears to be very long in the straw, in the ears very short; on the whole, the yield will be "under an average;" this is also the general opinion of the farmers. Towards Birmingham, I am informed, the wheat crops look much better, the same in Leicestershire. I am pleased to find my letters in the Journal are read with such interest in every part of the country. I endeavour to make these weather predictions as general as possible, and can only regret I have not more time to devote to this most interesting branch of science. The comet is now visible to the naked eye, about 8° below, and a little to the west of, the north star; it has the appearance of a star of the third magnitude.

—26, Throgmorton-street, Aug. 14. G. SHEPHERD, C.E.

Author of "The Climate of England."

* * * With this week's JOURNAL we give a SUPPLEMENTAL SHEET, containing the International Jurors' Awards in Class VIII.; descriptions of the articles exhibited by the Stephenson Metal Tube Company and the Colebrookdale Iron Company; Cartier's Iron Minium—a substitute for red lead; Frictional Gearing; Pinel's Safety Apparatus for Steam-boilers; Allen's Improved Iron Bedsteads; Clayton's Brick-making Machinery; the Electric Experiments at the Polytechnic; Improvements in Gunpowder; Progress of Invention; Devil's Process for the Treatment of Platinum in Masses; the Report of the Manchester Steam-boiler Association; Evans's Treatment of Peat; the Description of the Great North Tolgus Mine and District; and a large number of Advertisements.

* * * With the Journal of July 26 we published a SUPPLEMENTAL SHEET, in which is given—the List of Honourable Mentions by the International Jurors in Class I., and descriptions of Bérard's Ore Crushing Machinery; Fauconnier's Improved Crushing Mill and Ore Separator; Crawley's Argand Safety-Lamp; Godwin's Flood-Pump; Hansbrow's California Force Pump; Barr's Improvements in Tubular Steam-boilers; Beck's Steam-valves; Buffon's Tubular Filters; Defuisseaux's Fire-bricks and Refractory Goods; Vignole's Model of the Tudela and Bilbao Railway; Hughes's Safety Chandlers; Wood's Printing Machine; and Boccia's Percussion-cap Holder; an abstract of the Proceedings at the last Meeting of the North of England Institute of Mining Engineers; Mining in South Australia; Mining in Ireland; the Annual Mining Sheet, containing all particulars of the sales of ore from each mine, British and Foreign, from June, 1861, to June, 1862. And a variety of descriptive notices.

THE MINING MARKET; PRICES OF METALS, ORES, &c.

METAL MARKET—LONDON, Aug 15, 1862.

COPPER.	£ s. d.	BRASS.	Per lb.
Best selected, per ton	96 0 0 —	Sheets	10d. -11d.
Tough cake	93 0 0 —	Wire	9d. -9 <i>s.</i> 4 <i>d.</i>
Tin	93 0 0 —	Tubes	11 <i>s.</i> -12 <i>s.</i>
Burra Burra	95 0 0 —	FOREIGN STEEL.	Per Ton.
Copiope	—	Swedish, in kgs (rolled) 16 0 0 —	(Chamfered.)
Copper wire	per lb. 0 1 0 —	15 0 16-0 0	Ditto, in faggots
ditto tubes	0 1 0 — 1 0 <i>s.</i>	18 0 19-10 0	English, Spring
Sheathing & bolts	0 0 10 <i>s.</i>	18 0 20-0 0	Bessemer's Engineers Tool
Bottoms	0 0 11 <i>s.</i>	40 0 —	Spindle
Old (Exchange)	0 0 9 —	7 0 0 —	QUICKSILVER
IRON.	Per Ton.	7 0 0 —	7 0 0 bottle
Bars, Welsh, in London	6 0 0 6-10 0	SPELTER.	Per Ton.
Ditto, to arrive	6 0 0 —	17 15 0-18 5 0	To arrive
Nail rods	7 0 0 —	18 0 0 —	IRON.
Stafford, in London	7 5 0 7-10 0	23 10 0 —	In sheets
Bars, ditto	7 5 0 8-10 0	111 0 0 —	TIN.
Hoops, ditto	8 5 0 8-10 0	116 0 0 —	English, blocks
Sheets, single	9 0 0 9-10 0	114 0 0 —	Ditto, Bars (in barrels)
Fig. No. 1, in Wales	3 0 0 4-4 0	111 0 0 —	12 0 0 —
Refined metal, ditto	4 0 0 5-6 0	111 0 0 —	12 0 0 —
Bars, common, ditto	5 0 0 —	111 0 0 —	12 0 0 —
Ditto, merchant, in Tees	6 10 0 —	111 0 0 —	12 0 0 —
Ditto, railway, in Wales	5 15 0 —	111 0 0 —	12 0 0 —
Ditto, Swed. in London	11 0 0 —	111 0 0 —	12 0 0 —
To arrive	11 0 0 11-11 5 0	111 0 0 —	12 0 0 —
Fig. No. 1, in Clyde	2 12 0 2-16 0	111 0 0 —	12 0 0 —
Ditto, f.o.b. in Tees	—	111 0 0 —	12 0 0 —
Ditto, f.o.b. in Tees	—	111 0 0 —	12 0 0 —
Staffordshire Forge Pig	3 10 0 3-12 6	111 0 0 —	12 0 0 —
Welsh Forge Pig	—	111 0 0 —	12 0 0 —
LEAD.	—	111 0 0 —	12 0 0 —
English Pig	19 15 0 6-21 10 0	111 0 0 —	12 0 0 —
Ditto sheet	21 0 0-21 5 0	111 0 0 —	12 0 0 —
Ditto red lead	22 0 0 —	111 0 0 —	12 0 0 —
Ditto white	28 10 0 30-30 0	111 0 0 —	12 0 0 —
Ditto patent shot	22 10 0 —	111 0 0 —	12 0 0 —
Spanish	19 0 0 —	111 0 0 —	12 0 0 —
At the works, 1 <i>s.</i> to 1 <i>s.</i> 6d. per box less.	—	111 0 0 —	12 0 0 —

REMARKS.—The general tone of our market is unaltered, and as much difficulty as hitherto exists in judging of the future course which metals are likely to take, the slightest turn at the present time should not be disregarded; at any moment a great change may be effected, and the favourable opportunity may be lost for a season. When prices rule so much below the average, it matters not from what cause it emanates, the market becomes extremely sensitive, and, perhaps, when least expected, even without any outward sign, a complete revolution is wrought from some unknown source. Those who are abiding the issue of events before operating, ought to watch narrowly every movement and feature that may exercise in any way, either directly or indirectly, the slightest influence upon metals, severally or collectively. No doubt when there is a reaction it will come suddenly, and take many by surprise. No chance will then remain open for waverers; if the good season is allowed to glide by when fruit might be gathered, the blame and loss will fall upon the timid and negligent, in not taking advantage of a desirable occasion. Now that trade is depressed prices are easy, and contracts favourable to buyers can be more readily and conveniently arranged. The autumn invariably brings increased business, and if speculators are only sanguine enough to anticipate this, and will operate at once, higher prices will doubtless ensue. Surely operators never had a better time to come in than the present offers; prices much below the average of even and regular periods; money in abundance, at unprecedentedly low rates; facilities to be obtained to any extent at comparatively trifling margins.

COPPER.—In unwrought a good demand exists at full prices, principally for home consumption and export to the Continent. Burra Burra and Kapunda both occupy a firmer position, and as holders are not disposed to accept less than 95*s.*, this price is likely to be maintained, and only a moderate quantity would be sold even at this improvement. The cheapness of money causes sellers to be quite indifferent about realising, unless higher rates are paid. Consumers in need of this description of copper should not delay purchasing; otherwise, it is not improbable in a little time it will be found that sellers have withdrawn entirely from the market. The stock is much diminished, and in second hands there is nothing worth mentioning. In manufactured there is a fair enquiry, at 10*s.* per lb.; sellers as yet, however, are disinclined to accept these rates.

YELLOW METAL wanted at 7*s.* to 7*d.* per lb.

IRON.—The advance that has been established in rails strengthens the position of all other descriptions of iron. Merchant bars are now 5*l.* 5*s.*, being 5*s.* per ton above the rates they were ruling some short time since. Staffordshire kinds have not undergone any actual change, but sellers exhibit great firmness. Swedish bars are 15*s.* to 20*s.* per ton higher than a month or two ago, and the advanced rates of freight and scarcity of shipping from Sweden may be the means of creating enhanced rates; sellers now require 11*s.* 10*s.* ex ship, Indian assortments. Scotch pigs are again higher, a considerable rise having been effected this week; mixed numbers, 5*s.* 6*d.*

quartz mines almost surrounding the mines from which these riches are obtained. The sets are the Cambrian, the North Vigra, the Welsh, and the Hendreforian, which cover together upwards of 1500 acres, and abound in magnificent quartz lodes. The plant, machinery, and working-floors are all ready for commencing operations at once, and, with the best possible advice, the directors have consulted Mr. Thomas Treloar, late chief agent at the St. John del Rey Mines, who was at present in England. No steam-power will, it is required, and within a month from the formation of the company a payment of from 70 to 100 tons of ore weekly may be relied upon. A favourable report than that given by Capt. Treloar could scarcely be had, yet even this is surpassed by the agent of the Vigra and Clogau. Few companies, indeed, have come out under better auspices. Valuable gold has been found within the last few days. The lodes are as precisely similar to that which has yielded the enormous profit of the Vigra. Two directors (including the Chairman) of the Clogau Company have accepted seats at the Cambrian board, and a large proportion of the capital has already been subscribed before the adventure is introduced to the public; in fact, there are now (Friday) upwards of 70,000 £ paid up. The detailed prospectus will be found in another column.

At the Great North Downs Mine meeting, on Thursday (Mr. Pinner in the chair), the accounts showed a debit balance of 6871. 1s. 2d. A call of 10s. per share was made.

At the New South Caradon Mine meeting, on July 30, the accounts showed a debit balance of 1081. 9s. 5d. A call of 1s. 6d. per share was made.

At the Great Brigan Mine meeting, on Thursday (Mr. Pinner in the chair), the accounts showed a debit balance of 1833. 1s. 4d. A call of 10s. per share was made.

At the South Dolcoath and Carnarthen Mines meeting, on Wednesday, the accounts for four months ending June showed a debit balance of 2561. 7s. 9d. The arrears of call are 1471. A call of 2s. per share was made.

At the North Wheal Robert general meeting, on Tuesday (Mr. Joseph Proctor in the chair), the accounts showed a cash balance of 2804. 1s. 7d. Details in another column.

At the East Trefusis Mine meeting, on Aug. 6, the accounts showed a debit balance of 6271. 3s. 4d. A call of 1s. per share was made. It was resolved that the engine-shaft be continued sinking by nine men below the 58, upon Mrs. Idd's lode, until the Trelewlyn lode is intersected, which is likely to occupy six months from this date. Also drive the 22 fm. level end west by four men, and the adit end west by four men, as well as clear up the western shaft by four men, to prove the value of the lodes left off by the old men, and continue sinking the said shaft if considered, by the agents advisable to do so. The purser was requested to apply to the lords' agents for an extension of time in a south and west direction.

At Calvadnack Mine meeting, on Aug. 7, the accounts showed a debit balance of 12661. 10s. 10d., and arrears of calls, 2671. 3s. It was stated that nearly 2000 are included in the current cost for materials and labour for the new winding-engine, which is not yet set to work. If this engine had been set to work a month since, as expected, about nine more to ns of tin would have been returned, which would have sold for about 5000. net, and the labour cost of which is already paid.

At the West Silver Bank Mine meeting, on Tuesday, it was resolved to wind-up the company voluntarily.

At the Great Darren Mine meeting, on Tuesday, it was resolved to wind-up the company voluntarily.

At the Abernant Mine meeting, on Tuesday, it was unanimously resolved to wind-up the company voluntarily. Mr. F. Whinney (of the firm of Harding, Pulein, Whinney, and Gibbons) was appointed liquidator.

At the Connoree Mine meeting, on August 8 (Dr. J. F. Waller in the chair), it was stated that the protracted war in the States of America continued to operate most prejudicially upon the mineral traffic of the kingdom, and that no mineral traffic had been so much affected as sulphur, so that the sales of sulphur ores during the half-year had been trifling, and the amount realised thereby correspondingly small. During the stagnation of the trade the operations in raising ores had been reduced to the very lowest amount, the energies and resources of the company being, in the meantime, directed to the thorough preparation and improvement of the old works, so as to put them in the most effective condition for taking advantage of revived trade, as also to the prosecuting the development of the new mines by all the means in their power, in accordance with the expressed wishes of the shareholders. Through the liberality of the managing director (Mr. Browne), who had kindly accommodated the directors with a temporary loan, they have been relieved from the necessity of seeking money elsewhere. The report of the managing director showed that much had been done in both undertakings, and the reduced cost of the works for the half-year was the best proof the directors could give of the strict economy they had exercised in every department. Frequent personal inspections, continued up to a recent date, enabled the directors to repeat the expression of a confidence, that had never been shaken, in the thorough soundness of the undertaking, and in its ultimate prosperity. The directors assured the proprietors that, upon the revival of trade, the Connoree Mines will be in all respects in a better condition than they had ever yet been. In the meantime, they believed that the new experiments for the extraction of copper would make them, to some extent, independent of the trade in sulphur. The Dublin, Wicklow, and Wexford Railway will be completed to the lands of Sloughmore by next spring, and the directors of that company had made very satisfactory arrangements for a siding from the line to the mines. The report of the manager stated that several important operations had been carried out since the last report. Three valuable steam-engines had been erected; the shallow adit had been opened on Gianville's lode; Browne's and Gianvalle's lodes had been proved to continue still further east and west; and he had great satisfaction in stating that the experiments which had been made for extracting copper from ore of the great quartz lode had been attended with success.

At the Worthing Mining Company meeting, on Monday (Mr. R. Hallert in the chair), it was stated that there had been ore sold to the amount of about 11,000t., while there were two fresh shipments of ore in transit, to the value of 5400t. Details in another column.

At the Minnesota Copper Mining Company meeting, on March 19, the report stated that during 1861 they had raised 1798 tons of copper ore, which sold for \$671,315, and left \$170,023.20. There was a cash balance in hand of \$6153.45.

At the Midland Wagon Company meeting, on Wednesday next, the accounts will show that in the half-year ending June 30 the revenue has increased by nearly 3000t., the wagon stock by 504, and the net profit by 1600t. Since the last meeting the directors have commenced the issue of debenture bonds, bearing interest at 4½ per cent., and they believe there will be no difficulty in ultimately establishing that interest as the maximum rate. The balance to credit of revenue is 9722. 15s. 5d. out of this the directors recommend the usual dividend at the rate of 10 per cent., and a bonus of 12s. 6d. per share on the ordinary shares, and a proportionate amount on the new shares. The propose to write off a second fourth part of the preliminary expenses, to increase the contingent fund, and, in view of the probability of the continuance of the present state of trade, to carry forward the balance of profit to credit of revenue; this last sum is 1140t. At the close of last year the renewal fund amounted to 58,514. 12s.; it has now increased to 67,708. 2s. 11d. Last half-year the contingent fund was 888. 1s. 4d. The amount proposed to be carried to this fund from the revenue of the present half-year will increase it to 1000t.

LEEDS, AUG. 14.—During the past week the Mining Market has been rather quiet. Shares have not freely changed hands, and the actual amount of business done has been limited in character.—JOHN GLEEDHAM.

LEEDS, AUG. 14.—During the past week transactions in the Mining Market have not been very numerous, but prices have been fair, and in some cases at an advance. The following shares have been dealt in—Cornwall, Hebborn Moor, Brea Consols, Wheal Ludeott, North Hallenbeagle, Wheal Prudence, and Wensleydale.—EDWARD BROOK, Mining Broker, 5, Bank-street.

AUSTRALIAN MINING NEWS.—(By this day's mail).—The advices received are particularly favourable with respect to the progress of mining. At Bon Accord, Whitford and his men are going on well; sixteen hands are at present employed, and a 24 fm. level has been driven 12 fathoms from Jeffrey's shaft, where they expect to intersect a good lode. The GREAT NORTHERN Mines are reported to be making good progress in their operations, and official news of a favourable character had been sent over by this mail. Mr. Bonny had left Adelaide to inspect some mineral sections adjoining the Yudanamutana Mines, in the hope of securing them for the Great Northern Company. The YUDANAMUTANA, it is said, will yield ore in unlimited quantities. At one of their mines (the Blinman) twenty-seven men have been set to work; they are cutting down the lode, 5 feet wide, with rich ore, and had already raised 20 tons, worth 35 per cent. for copper; they are quarrying rocks of several tons weight, worth 30 or 40 per cent. Copper had declined 2s. per ton. Burra Burra shares were depressed. Our Melbourne correspondent's letter will be found in another column.

COAL MARKET.—On Monday, the arrival of 163 fresh ships gave a large supply of all descriptions of coal for sale. Household coals were not in much request, but last day's prices were fully maintained. Hartley's gave way 3d. per ton. Manufacturers' coal steady at previous value. Best house coal, 1s. 6d. to 1s. 6d.; seconds, 1s. 6d. to 1s. 6d.; Hartley's, 1s. 6d. to 1s. 6d.; manufacturers', 1s. 6d. to 1s. 6d. per ton.—On Wednesday there were 30 arrivals. The tone of the market was quiet, all descriptions of coal quoting at Monday's prices.—On Friday, there were 36 arrivals. The market for house coal was heavy, and prices rather in favour of the buyers. Hartley's were in excess, and 3d. per ton lower in price; manufacturers' steady, at previous value. South Hetton Wallsend, 1s.; Lambton Wallsend, 1s. 6d.; Eden Main, 1s. 6d.; Hetton Lyon's Wallsend, 1s. 6d.; Hasting's Hartley, 1s. 6d.; Buddies' West Hartley, 1s. 6d.; Davison's West Hartley, 1s. 6d.; Tanfield Moor, 1s. 6d. per ton: 37 cargoes unsold; 90 ships at sea.

We are glad to hear that the Messrs. Thompson, of Kirkhouse, lessees of the Earl of Carlisle's Naworth Coal Mines, have recently received the Admiralty certificate for their steam coal: having been tested by several of Her Majesty's steam-vessels at Portsmouth, and found of good quality, it has been added to the list of naval contracts. This being the only steam coal on the west coast, north of Cardiff, we hope to see it largely exported from Silloth Docks, to which port such an acquisition cannot fail to be of the greatest importance.

An extensive coal mine is now working in Auckland, New Zealand, and the coal obtained from it is selling at the nearest port for 12s. a ton.

CAPTAIN CHARLES THOMAS, AND THE NEW COPPER ORE PURCHASER.—Our readers are probably well aware that there is not the slightest doubt as to the solventy of Mr. Horton Davey, who is now trading under the title of the Neath Copper Company, but that, owing to family differences, he is subjected to every possible annoyance. The ambiguous course taken by Captain Charles Thomas will have been seen from our former reports: he now states that he was not correctly reported, and that he only asked for a guarantee that the ores should be paid for in the usual way. Such a guarantee, as Capt. Charles Thomas well knew, was never given nor asked for before, and but for the fact of a dissolute party finding it, would not have been asked for now. It should be well borne in mind that the

views expressed by Captain Charles Thomas lose much of their weight from its being well known that he is only the agent of the party opposed to Mr. Davey, and that he is, as it were, compelled to obey the orders given to him. Mr. Horton Davey must, doubtless, submit to the annoyance, upon the same principle that statesmen bear the jolts of *Punch*; but beyond the family circle we believe the dispute is thought nothing of, and that were he to offer 6d. per ton more than the Williams's, there is not a mine agent in Cornwall who would not be glad to accept it.

THE TIN STANDARD.—Although no further reduction in the tin standard has been announced, there is no improvement whatever in the market, which continues in a very sluggish state. Prices, therefore, remain unaltered, at 102t. to 106t. for refined and 101t. for common tin. The produce of the Cornish tin mines appears to be steadily increasing, and more than ordinary interest is attached to the operations of the new smelting company, the partners in which consist of several highly-successful mining adventurers. Until a comparatively recent period, the tin smelting of Cornwall was carried on almost solely by three companies—the Messrs. Bolitho, of Penzance, having smelting-houses at Chydour, Angarrack, and Calenick; the Messrs. Williams, of Scourier, having smelting-houses at Melianear, near Hayle, and at Truro; and the Messrs. Danbuz, with smelting-houses at Truro and at Treleoweth. More recently the Messrs. Enthoven have carried on an extensive business at Charlestown; the Messrs. Tregoning and Co., at Bissac; and Mr. R. E. Michell, of Marazion, has become the purchaser of the Trefreco Works, near Penzance. The value of the tin ore smelted in the county may be judged by one fact: the Messrs. Williams, of Scourier, are by an agreement with the adventurers, the sole purchasers of the ores raised at Dolcoth—the largest tin-producing mine in Cornwall; taking the sales of the mine at 75 tons a month, this will represent a sum of 70,000t. a year for black tin alone, the greater part of which is smelted at Melianear, near Hayle.—*West Briton*.

NORTH WHEAL EXMOUTH MINING COMPANY.—The Master of the Rols has made a call of 5s. per share on the contributors of this company.

BULLER AND BERTHA MINING COMPANY.—Vice-Chancellor Sir W. Page Wood has appointed Mr. E. Pulein (Pulein, Harding, Whinney, and Co.) official manager of this company.

India Office.

BY ORDER OF THE SECRETARY OF STATE FOR INDIA IN COUNCIL, notice is hereby given that the DIRECTOR-GENERAL OF STORES FOR INDIA will be READY, on or before MONDAY, the 25th Inst., to RECEIVE PROPOSALS in writing, sealed up, from such persons as may be willing to SUPPLY—

CAKE COPPER.

And that the conditions of the said contract may be had on application at the India Store Office, Cannon-row, Westminster, where the proposals are to be left any time before Two o'clock P.M. of the said 25th day of August, 1862, after which hour no tender will be received.

GERALD C. TALBOT, Director-General.

India Office, August 13, 1862.

BRITON, PRUSSIA.—A PARTNER WANTED, by Messrs. Schiltz and Gockel, proprietors of a LARGE SLATE QUARRY, in a healthy and beautiful country, and where labour is inexpensive. The slate is of an excellent quality, never changes colour, and resists the strongest fire. A liberal offer for the purchase of the quarry would be entertained by the proprietors. To an English gentleman wishing to reside in a beautiful part of Germany, and at the same time to have a remunerative employment for his time and money, the above offer would be most desirable. The railroad about to be commenced between Cologne and Hesse Cassel will pass within three miles of the quarry.—Address to Messrs. Schiltz and Gockel, Briton, Prussia.

LEAD ORES.

Mines.	Tons.	Price per ton.	Purchasers
West Chiverton	60	£17 1 6	Newton, Keates, & Co.
ditto	50	9 9 0	Par Smelting Co.
Cargoll	92	14 14 6	T. Somers.
Clara United	18	12 1 0	Sims, Willyams, & Co.
Bronfloyd United	25	12 16 0	ditto
Masayrwerdd (Talargoch)	68	13 7 6	Newton, Keates, & Co.
Cetin Liys (Talargoch)	72	14 1 6	Walker, Parker, & Co.
Deep Level	8	13 1 6	Newton, Keates, & Co.
Rhosemor	80	13 4 6	Walker, Parker, & Co.
Orsedd	81	13 5 0	Adam Eytom.
Parrys	31	13 1 6	A. Courage & Co.
Bryngwilog	37	13 1 0	Newton, Keates, & Co.
Llange Lako	25	12 17 6	Adam Eytom.
Clwyd Llais	37	13 1 6	ditto
ditto	37	13 1 6	Newton, Keates, & Co.
North Hembras	47	12 12 6	Newton, Keates, & Co.
Grosvener	4	12 12 0	A. Courage & Co.
Roman Gravels	35	12 14 6	Walker, Parker, & Co.
Liangyong United	22	12 11 0	Newton, Keates, & Co.
North Carrick	104	12 5 6	ditto
ditto	114	7 0 6	ditto
Rhithwarch	39	14 2 6	Walker, Parker, & Co.
Lower Park	7	12 8 6	A. Courage & Co.

BLACK TIN.

Mines.	Tons c. q. lbs.	Price per ton.	Amount.	Purchasers
Par Consols	22 8 0 12	£63 5 0	£1417 2 7	—
ditto	4 14 0 17	42 0 0	197 14 4	—
W. Fowey Cons.	47 19 3 2	63 5 0	3035 5 2	—
Wheal Kitty	9 11 1 10	—	578 6 2	—
Penhals	5 13 2 14	—	359 15 0	—
St. Day United	32 6 2 8	—	1757 19 1	Harvey & Co.

Mines.	Barrows.	Per barrow.	Amount.	Purchasers
New Wh. Vaddon'	138	£7 3 0	50 2 3	—
West Grylls	111	8 10 0	49 0 6	—
East Grylls	64	6 10 0	21 17 0	—

TINSTUFF sold on the 8th August.

Mines.	Barrows.	Per barrow.	Amount.	Purchasers
New Wh. Vaddon'	138			

THE CAMBRIAN CONSOLIDATED GOLD MINES

COMPANY (LIMITED).

Capital £150,000, in 75,000 shares of £2 each.

To be incorporated under the Joint-Stock Companies Act, with limited liability.

Deposit, £1 per share—10s. to be paid on application, and 10s. on allotment.

DIRECTORS.

CHARLES MARTIN, Esq., 28, Bucklersbury (Chairman of the Vigra and Clogau Gold Mining Company).

FREDERICK FOSTER QUIN, Esq., M.D., III, Mount-street, Grosvenor-square (Chairman of the Central American Mining Company).

JOHN W. FISHER, 3, King-street, Cheapside.

JOHN ADDIS, Esq., Freeman's Wharf, Southwark (Director of the Linlithgow and Fortune Mining Companies).

WILLIAM WILLIAMS, Esq., Bryntirion, Dolgellau (Director of the Vigra and Clogau Gold Mining Company).

BANKERS.

Messrs. Masterman, Peters, Mildred, and Co.

BROKERS.

Messrs. Hill, Fawcett, and Hill.

SECRETARY.

J. C. Goodman, Esq.

TEMPORARY OFFICES,—29, THREADNEEDLE STREET, E.C.

VIGRA AND CLOGAU GOLD RETURNS.

From the 1st of January, 1861, to the 2d of August, 1862.

	Tons c. q.	Ozs. dwt.
1st quarter	79 7 2	of quartz yielded 465 14 of gold.
2nd "	102 10 1	" 517 14 "
3rd "	85 0 0	" 634 11 "
4th "	188 6 0	" 1268 4 "
1862.		
1st quarter	193 2 0	1395 0 "
2nd "	206 9 1	" 1966 18 "
5 weeks of 3d quarter, to Aug. 2.	86 17 1	" 792 19 "
Total	942 12 1	" 7641 0 "

942 tons 12 cwt. 1 qr. of ore gave 7641 ozs. of gold, equal to 7½ ozs. per ton.

The above operations of the now celebrated Vigra and Clogau Company, situated near Dolgellau, Merionethshire, showing the results of 19½ months' working, prove the existence of gold in the quartz reefs of North Wales in such quantity and richness as to be largely remunerative. The above company, although it has been in operation less than two years, has yielded in profits more than double its original outlay, and is at the present moment making returns annually at a rate approaching three times the amount of its capital, from operations on a very limited scale, and by processes which are, no doubt, capable of great improvement.

This company is established for the purpose of carrying out operations on a very large scale, and by the best known method of extraction, and the directors have secured a group of gold quartz mines immediately contiguous to, and almost surrounding, the famous Clogau Gold Mine; they consist of the Cambrian, the North Vigra, the Wellington, and Hendreforion sets, comprising an extent of upwards of 1500 acres, and abounding in magnificent quartz lodes, which are in appearance identical with the Clogau gold lode, and may be pronounced to be inexhaustible.

The mines have been opened, and important discoveries have been made. In the Cambrian are several lodes already proved to contain gold, and levels to a considerable extent have been driven upon them, opening up many thousands of tons of quartz. Rich visible gold has been broken there within the last few days. Buildings, stamps, machinery, a large water-wheel, dressing-floors, tramways, and other appliances have been constructed, at a large expenditure, and at least three years' time has been thereby saved. The company is thus enabled to commence active operations at once.

The directors have availed themselves of the presence of Captain Thomas Treloar (late chief captain of the St. John del Rey Company) to obtain his valuable opinion on the several properties, and they refer with satisfaction to his report, as bearing out their expectations of successful results.

In the Wellington and North Vigra Mines, levels have been driven on large lodes, which Capt. Treloar has pronounced as identical in character with the quartz of the St. David's gold lode, and this is confirmed by the opinion of other competent authorities, including Capt. Parry, of the Vigra and Clogau Mines, and Capt. Pascoe, who all think that one of the lodes now working on the North Vigra is a continuation of that now famous lode.

No steam-power will be required. The property possesses an unfailing supply of water, ample sufficient for all purposes, and everything is in so farward a state that the company will be able to stamp at the rate of 70 to 100 tons of quartz per week, within one month from its formation.

The directors have made arrangements to purchase the entire interests of the several proprietors, embracing all previous outlay upon the mines, and every expense up to the formation of the company, and including buildings, machinery, stamps, water-wheels, tramways, water courses, ore upon surface, &c., upon the following terms, viz.:—The sum of £25,000, and £5,000 shares with £1 paid, which the vendors have stipulated to have appropriated to them.

That on nearly 1000 tons of quartz crushed by the Vigra and Clogau Company an average of 7½ ozs. of standard gold per ton has been obtained is an indisputable fact; but it would be too sanguine to expect a result so favourable on the large scale of operations contemplated by this company. Yet the directors feel bound to call attention to another fact, viz.:—That a profit of nearly £100,000 has been realised by the St. John del Rey Company, in Brazil, during the past year, from ore containing an average of only 3 oz. of gold per ton, and they are advised that very large dividends can be made by this company if an average of only 1½ oz. per ton can be obtained.

Samples of the gold ore from the Cambrian Mines, to be seen at the Exhibition, Class I., Eastern Annex, and copies of the reports of Captain Thos. Treloar and the other mining authorities, may be had at the offices of the company.

A large portion of the capital has already been subscribed. Prospectuses and forms of application for the remaining shares may be obtained of Messrs. Hill, Fawcett, and Hill, 29, Threadneedle-street, the brokers of the company. A deposit of 10s. upon each share applied for must be paid to the company's bankers, previously to the application being sent in; this sum will be returned if no allotment is made to the applicant.

August 14, 1862.

REPORT OF CAPT. THOMAS TRELOAR
(late chief captain of the St. John del Rey Mines).

To the Directors of the Cambrian Consolidated Gold Mines Company (Limited).

London, August 7, 1862.

GENTLEMEN.—I have, agreeably to your request, visited the Dolgellau Gold Field, in North Wales.

Of the existence of gold in Wales I have been aware for many years, but that it occurred there in any appreciable quantity I did not believe until a few days ago. Indeed, when you asked me to inspect some gold mines at that place my impression was that I should find there a little of the precious metal, manifestly out of its place. I was agreeably disappointed.

The future of North Wales is in the womb of time; but be the result what it may, at present there is a gold field near Dolgellau of high promise, one which merits the attention of the mining and capitalist; and my regret was that I had not more days at my disposal than I had hours for inspecting it.

A careful geological examination by me was out of the question, owing to want of time; but I may state that, on my arrival at the gold field, the rock, the hillock nature of the surface, the rugged out-crop of the lode, and the mountain of Cader Idris in the distance, forcibly reminded me of a portion of the gold mining field in Brazil.

At the Dolgellau gold field a kind of greenstone seems to be the frame rock of the country, but the rock enclosing the auriferous lode is a tolerably hard dark slate. To the eye the latter appears wanting in the mineral life, but this feature is contradicted by the lodes, for they, so far as yet opened, present great mineral and metalliferous vitality.

Of the number and extent of the lodes in the Dolgellau gold field, or the extent of the field itself, I believe no one yet knows. I saw mines and surface diggings at nine different points, and I believe they are on six different lodes, whose leading characters are more or less the same. They are parallel, they run easterly and westerly, underlie a trifite north, form in many places high angles with the cleavage planes of the containing rock, and consist chiefly of auriferous quartz, iron, copper, iron pyrites, and blends.

As a class they are not so wide as the auriferous rock formations in Brazil. They do not average, perhaps, more than 3 ft. wide; but, as I shall show directly, the quality compensates for the difference in size.

The names of the mines, or infant diggings, are St. David's, Wellington, Vigra, Hendreforion, Llach-Fraith, and Cambrian. Of these, St. David's and Cambrian have afforded the greatest quantities of gold, because they have been more extensively wrought. In both the precious metal was visible when I was there, and handsome specimens were quarried in my presence, especially at the Cambrian. Seeing was believing.

At the Wellington sett the lode is wide, so it is capable of yielding large supplies of mineral, which in all respects, except visible gold, is similar to St. David's lode.

The longitudinal extent examined by me was about two miles, or from Wellington to Cambrian, and this distance is sufficiently large for extensive mining operations.

St. David's lode, in the Clogau Hill, is the most extensively developed, but even this, I must repeat, is in its infancy. Taking, however, the results already obtained here as a basis, I feel constrained to say that the Dolgellau gold field is a locality of very high promise. The excavations on the lode consist of a couple of levels, a winze, and a little stoping. The total quantity of mineral quarried does not, perhaps, exceed 2000 tons. Of this I find by the official returns supplied me that 942 tons have been treated, that it yielded 7641 ozs. of gold, or 7½ ozs. per ton, and that its net value amounted to £26,570.

The rich ore has been very properly separated from the poor for treatment, and while the former has yielded nearly 400 ozs. of gold per ton, the latter has given upwards of an ounce. Even if the ore on the bank were worthless,—which is not the fact, for it consists of the ordinary stone from the mine,—still the gold extracted would give an average standard or yield for the mine of upwards of 3 ozs. of gold per ton. Viewing, therefore, all the circumstances as to the quantity of the ore yet untreasured, and the mode of treatment, the average value of the lode is, perhaps, upwards of 5 ozs. of gold per ton. Now, the ore at the celebrated St. John del Rey Mine does not average 3% of an ounce per ton.

A visit to the Exhibition would, I believe, convince every doubting mind as to the high promise of the Dolgellau gold field.

It may not be amiss to mention that in working gold mines in rock formations, quarrying by driving and sinking should be avoided as much as possible, and underhand stepping be the mode resort to. As a rule, a pair of men working on blasting ground cannot quarry in a year, when driving or sinking, more than about 20 tons, whereas when stoping underhand they would, with the same labour and cost, except a trifite more for hauling the ore, quarry 600 tons. This difference is of great importance in the handling of mines.

The reduction process, too, now in operation at St. David's would be inadequate to the treatment of gold ores on a large scale. If amalgamation be the best system for the Dolgellau gold field, then stamping-mills and barrel amalgamation would be more suitable than the small machines now in operation.

I am, Gentlemen, your obedient servant,

THOMAS TRELOAR.

REPORT OF CAPTAIN WILLIAM PASCOE
(of South France Mine).

To the Directors of the Cambrian Consolidated Gold Mines Company, London.

PEWSE House, Camborne, Cornwall, Aug. 6, 1862.

GENTLEMEN.—I beg to hand you the following report on your properties:—

CAMBRIAN MINES.

The No. 6 lode is opened by adit level about 36 fms., giving a depth of backs of about 18 fms., and will probably average 8 fms. for the whole distance.

The lode will produce 5 tons of quartz per fm., which is equal to about 1440 tons, some of which is rich in gold. In the slope over the level I broke visible gold in the quartz,

and could van gold in the boring of the holes. There is also already opened upon quite as much quartz in the Nos. 2 and 3 lodes as there is in the No. 6 lode, which can be stopped for 40s. per fathom, and, having such facility for stamping, dressing, &c., I have scarcely ever seen a mountain mine that can be wrought so cheaply.

HENDREFORION ESTATE.

In this sett near the mill there is a very fine large quartz lode, with a little black metal intermixed, precisely the same as that found in the St. David's gold lode in Clogau. Surface trials are being made on it; the lode is 5 ft. wide, and if the quartz contains gold, there is an abundant supply.

A driving from the river further south of about 15 fms., would intersect the lode at a depth of (say) 14 fms., with rising ground as you drive east; and its promising character warrants a vigorous trial. There is an abundant supply of water close to the adit's mouth for pumping and dressing purposes, with a good road through the sett, which greatly adds to the value of the property.

WELLINGTON MINE.

The No. 1 lode, about 100 fms. to the north of Wellington, is developed by adit levels, 14 fms. east from the west side of the mountain,—it is from 6 to 8 ft. wide, composed of beautiful mica-schist, quartz, iron pyrites, with a little copper ore intermixed; this is a strong and well-defined lode, and will produce 15 tons of quartz per fathom; judging from the appearance of this lode, I have no doubt but that some good deposits of gold will be discovered; it is traced in the run of the mountain for a considerable distance by surface workings, where it is found to be much of the same size and character as in the adit. By continuing the adit some 15 or 16 fms. further east, 30 fms. of backs will be obtained, which will lay open in a very short time at least 5000 tons of quartz; and should it contain only 1/2 oz. of gold per ton, you have a very rich mine. The Wellington lode, east side of the mountain, opens upon a level 5 fms. west, a cross-cut is now driving further north, to cut another lode.

There is a powerful stream of water for stamping and dressing floors; and, looking at the great advantages of this sett, the amount of ground that will be laid open above the adit on the No. 1 lode, and the facilities for its development, I have never seen a property which offers greater inducement for the investment of capital.

NORTH VIGRA MINE.

This mine is situated in the parish of Llanaber, and about three-quarters of a mile to the west of the Clogau Gold Mine. The St. David's, or gold lode of that mine, must traverse this sett.

ALICE LODE.—This lode traverses the eastern part of the sett, and is opened on a level 14 fms.—is very regular and well-defined, full 4½ ft. wide, with an underlie of 1 ft. per fm. north; it is composed of a beautiful quartz, with mica, iron pyrites, and a little copper ore; the quartz is much of the same character as that containing the gold in the Clogau Mine, and is probably the same lode. The adit will yield about 10 tons per fathom; and in a few fathoms further driving the end will be under 25 or 30 fms. of backs; this lode has been opened on in three other places further west by surface cuttings; in each of these it is much of the same size and character as in the adit level.

LYDIA LODE.—This is 2 ft. wide, can be traced in run of mountain for a considerable distance, and can be wrought at an easy expense, and great backs obtained.

There are other lodes in this sett, but not been enough work done upon them to form an opinion of their value. I am, however, altogether very much pleased with the appearances of this mine, and shall be very much mistaken if it is not found a profitable one.

I am, gentlemen, yours very faithfully,

WILLIAM PASCOE.

REPORT OF CAPT. J. PARRY

(Captain and Agent of the Vigra and Clogau Mines).

To the Directors of the Cambrian Consolidated Gold Mines Company (Limited).

Dolgelly, August 9, 1862.

GENTLEMEN.—In accordance with your request, I beg to hand you my report upon the different mines asked for by you.

NORTH VIGRA MINE.

This mine is situated about three-quarters of a mile west of the celebrated Vigra and Clogau Mountains, in the parish of Llanaber, county of Merioneth.

There are two or three quartz lodes to be seen on the property.

HIGWM LODE is of a very large size, bigger than the lodes are generally in the district, and of a very promising appearance for gold. It traverses through the property, keeping a regular course nearly east and west.

There is an abundant supply of water-power to drain the mine and work the machinery.

CAMBRIAN GOLD MINE.

This mine is situated between the Clogau Gold Mine and the Prince of Wales Gold Mine.

There are buildings, 45 ft. water-wheel, stamps, crushers, jiggers, and things complete for immediate work.

No. 2 lode is kindly looking, and yields gold by amalgamation.

No. 3 lode lies a few fathoms north of No. 2, is about 3 feet wide, composed of lead, boulders, quartz, pyrites, copper, gold, &c. The stuff will yield gold by being pulverised and washed.

No. 6 lode (or the Cambrian gold lode) is not a very regular one, sometimes being 5 ft. wide, at other times very narrow. Splendid visible gold can be seen in the lode, I saw myself, the other day, magnificent specimens broken down from the back of the level.

There is plenty of water-power passing the mouth of the present adit to drain the mine to a considerable depth, and to work stamps or other machinery required for gold extraction.

I remain, gentlemen, your obedient servant,

JOHN PARRY,

Captain and Agent of the Vigra and Clogau Gold Mines.

THOMAS CARRON CONSOLIDATED GOLD MINES COMPANY (LIMITED).

it must be admitted that the Ely-Merthyr possesses unusual advantages. A railway which can convey the coal without break of gauge to Cardiff, Swansea, Briton Ferry, Neath, Llanelli, Milford Haven, and London, passes through the property. This is a most important feature, as way-leaves and long sidings are always great difficulties in the way of a public company: 200 yards of siding will communicate the colliery with the railway; and, if the Ely-Merthyr directors can only satisfy the railway company that a large traffic will be realised, no doubt the latter will show a proper spirit in the matter.

Next, as regards the management. This, no doubt, is a question for the shareholders themselves; but, if they want to be successful, let them appoint men of sufficient practical knowledge to guide their affairs. It is a very easy matter to find men of theoretical knowledge, but to be a proper manager of a colliery a person ought to be able to take the mandril in his own hand, and give an example to the workmen, if necessary.

The property, the railway accommodation, and the management having thus been reviewed, the public will see that the Ely-Merthyr Company have good prospects, provided they show ordinary discretion and business-like capabilities. A further reference to the property will be made in next week's *Mining Journal*.

PENCLAWDD, SWANSEA.—This village, which has so long been depressed, is assuming considerable importance and activity. The lead and silver works, belonging to Messrs. Stock and Co., are being carried on with considerable spirit, and several new furnaces have recently been erected. The New Penclawdd Copper Company also laid the foundation of their new works last week, on which occasion there was great rejoicing, as it is believed a new era has dawned upon the locality, and the demand for "hands" has been already much stimulated. The site of the new works is most eligible, being near to the dock, and close to the river, and from the position of the proprietors it is believed that extensive operations will be carried on. It is intended to "light the fires" before the close of the year.

The arrivals at Swansea include—the Anna Lucy, from Hondeklip Bay, with 245 tons copper ore for H. Bath and Son; Charles de Levoyes, from Anvers, with 125 tons fire-clay, for Vivian and Son; Simon, from Calais, Oisibito, and Chanaral, with 74 tons 1 cwt. 2 qrs. and 18 lbs. of copper regulus, 863 tons copper ore from Caldera, 339 tons copper ore, from Oisibito, and 339 tons from Chanaral, with 50 lbs. for Anthony Gibbs and Sons; Leadado, from Aviero, with 85 tons copper ore from H. Bath and Son; Swansea, from Caldera, with 498 tons copper regulus, 140 bags (9 tons) silver ore, and 4 tons copper in pigs, for H. Bath and Son; Pathfinder, from Caldera, with 226 tons copper ore, and 226 tons copper regulus, for H. Bath and Son; Marquis of Worcester, from Chanaral, with 630 tons copper ore for Williams and Co.; Chilian Packet, from Guayaquil, with 450 tons unsmelted copper, for H. Bath and Son; Revenge, from Almeria, with 151 tons copper ore, for Richardson and Co.; Louise, from Seville, with 2400 quintals copper ore, for W. Foster; Jacques Cartier, from St. Malo, with 400 tons zinc ore, for Thos. Prieur; Ascaso, from Fayal, with 20 casks old yellow metal, for F. R. Camroux.

THE WELSH COAL PORTS.—Notwithstanding the general depression of trade throughout the country, and the almost entire suspension of business with America, the shipping trade of the various ports of South Wales has been active during the past month; in fact, Cardiff exported more coal, both to foreign and home ports, during the month of July, than any given month before, whilst the shipment of iron was also heavy. From the statistical returns of the trade of the port, just published, we find that the total quantity of coal shipped to foreign ports during the month was 129,052 tons, a large quantity being sent coastwise. There were also 23,208 tons of iron exported, 2112 tons of patent fuel, and 811 tons of coke. The total shipments for the seven months of the present year are:

	Coal.	Iron.
January	101,024	8,416
February	102,922	13,632
March	111,668	13,030
April	106,780	15,226
May	86,109	16,017
June	94,896	19,939
July	129,052	23,208

Compared with the three previous years, the exports for the past month are very favourable:

	Coal.	Iron.
July, 1859	84,643	14,057
" 1860	101,033	14,273
" 1861	105,432	10,330
" 1862	129,052	23,208

The total exports of the seven months of 1860, 1861, and 1862 were—

	Coal.	Iron.
1860	603,691	102,763
1861	629,659	77,719
1862	734,451	113,468

which show an increase in favour of this year over the corresponding period of 1861 of no less than 105,799 tons of coal and 35,749 tons of iron. The general trade of the port is still active, and there is every reason to anticipate that the increase will be maintained, if not considerably augmented.

NEWPORT.—Perhaps Newport is the only port in the Bristol Channel where the trade seems to be gradually, but surely, declining. At a meeting of the Harbour Commissioners, held a few days ago, the returns of the trade of the port were produced, and we regret to say, show a falling off as compared with the previous months of this year, and also with the corresponding period of 1861. The harbour dues received during the past four months, and the corresponding months of 1861, were as follows:

	1861.	1862.	Decrease.
April	£103 4 3	£100 3 5	£ 3 0 10
May	104 17 4	103 16 11	1 0 5
June	101 1 9	88 6 1	12 15 8
July	109 11 1	99 11 8	18 19 5

Notwithstanding this decrease, we are glad to find that the export trade is, upon the whole, brisk, the shipment of coal to coastwise ports especially being large. There are a large number of vessels now in port awaiting cargoes, and the coal trade will, consequently, be active for a few weeks to come.

SWANSEA.—There is a temporary depression in the shipping at this port, but the statistical returns of the trade of the port for the year ending June 30 show a considerable increase as compared with former years. The shipping rates received for the year were 15,205.7s., the rates on goods imported, railway tolls, ballast rates, &c., making the total income 29,886.11s., whilst the expenditure, including interest on bonded debt, was 25,175.17s., 10d., leaving balance in favour of the Trust, 4708.13s. 11d. Referring to the trade of the past month, we find that the total number of vessels entering the port was 513, of the aggregate registered tonnage of 52,710 tons, and the shipping rates received were 1204.11s. 7d. For the corresponding month of 1861 the number of vessels was 507; aggregate tonnage, 52,460 tons; and shipping rates, 1199.11s. 6d. Nearly the whole of the vessels take out return cargoes, either of coal, patent fuel, or iron, and the figures given, therefore, prove that both the staple articles of trade at this port are in a satisfactory condition.

NEATH AND BRITON FERRY.—We published the statistical returns of the state of trade of this port in last week's *Journal*. The additional railway facilities recently granted to this port prove powerful auxiliaries in developing the trade of the district, and the port is destined, we believe, to become one of the most important in the Channel.

LLANELLY.—There is a large export trade at present, but the shipments are generally too near continental and coastwise ports, there being but few large-class foreign going ships in port. Trade, both for the past month as well as the previous months of the present year, will bear favourable comparison with any of its predecessors.

REPORT FROM NORTH AND SOUTH STAFFORDSHIRE.

AUG. 14.—The Iron Trade in South Staffordshire keeps steady, but the works are tolerably well employed, especially those which are capable of producing heavy plates, there being a good demand for shipbuilding, with a decided disposition to use long plates, which only a limited number of makers can supply. The demand for common bars continues very quiet, South Staffordshire having little chance, especially in this period of depression, in the production of the cheaper sorts of iron. Some of the works which roll fancy iron for girders, rafters, &c., are well supplied with orders. Prices are very low, and there are general complaints that the manufacture of iron yields very little profit. The demand for coal is good for the season, and the colliers in most parts of the county can have as much work as they are disposed to do. The Hardware Trades of Birmingham and South Staffordshire keep dull, especially in the former place; on the whole, however, the orders are not worse than they were, except for the United States. The Indian orders are rather better, and the South American trade appears to be improving. The tin-plate workers are fairly off for orders, and there is a degree of improvement in the Willenhall lock trade.

The directors of the Birmingham Wagon Company have declared a dividend at the rate of 10 per cent. per annum on the original shares, free of income tax; and at the rate of 6 per cent. on the preference shares, less income tax.

The directors of the Midland Wagon Company, in their half-yearly report, recommend the usual dividend at the rate of 10 per cent. per annum; and, in addition, a bonus of 12s. 6d. per share on the ordinary shares, and a proportionate amount on the new shares.

The Birmingham Town and District Banking Company's annual meeting was held on Tuesday, and the profits permitted of a dividend for the half-year, which, with the other dividend, was at the rate of 15 per cent. per annum, which left a large balance to be carried to the guarantee fund. A half-yearly dividend at a similar rate has been declared by the Bilston District Bank; and at the rate of 5 per cent. for the Wolverhampton and Staffordshire Bank.

A miner was killed by a fall of coal near Dudley, early in the week, and one was also killed in an ironstone pit. Happily there have been few serious accidents lately in Staffordshire.

REPORT FROM DERBYSHIRE, YORKSHIRE, AND LANCASHIRE.

AUG. 14.—There is a more hopeful feeling prevalent as to the future prospects of the Iron Trade, as the opinion gains ground in commercial circles that the war in America will not be of long duration. The demand for all description of iron, with the exception of hoops, is more active than has been the case for several weeks past. There is an active demand for rails and railway iron-work generally, which is not likely to abate, as two large contracts for home railways, and one for a continental line, are in the market. Pig Iron, of Derbyshire make, is in good demand, and more especially required for the making of armour plates. As we intimated last week, the banquet given by the Mayor of Sheffield, Mr. J. Brown, was a very brilliant affair, and was graced by Lord Palmerston, who

visited the works, and inspected the making of the armour plates, which are turned out in large quantities at this establishment. His lordship also visited several other of the notable works in Sheffield, and was highly pleased with his reception. The Coal Trade is improving, and there is a brisk competition amongst some of our larger coalowners for contracts, and in many instances prices are accepted which indicate the depressed state of the trade generally.

A very pleasant *fête* was held at Clay Cross, on Tuesday, principally by the workmen in the employ of the company. There was a flower show, tea-drinking, bands, and fireworks, and it was attended by some of the notables in the trade, including Mr. E. Barrow, of Staveley Works; Mr. J. Hadley, Government Inspector of Mines; Mr. Airport, general manager, Midland Railway; and Mr. W. Jackson, M.P., one of the proprietors of the works. There were several speeches delivered which show the good feeling which exists between the company and their workmen. Mr. Jackson referred to the general stagnation in trade, and paid a high compliment to the good judgment of the colliers, who had passed through it with the greatest firmness.

There is little doing in the lead mining interest in Derbyshire, and many of the mines which were started some time ago have been abandoned from various causes, the principal one being the indisposition of the shareholders to incur further expense. The local share markets are dull, and, except a few banking and railway stocks, there is little doing. The Midland will pay at the rate of 5½ per cent. on the past half-year. The previous half-yearly dividend was at the rate of 6½ per cent.; the falling off in the mineral traffic is alleged as the main cause of the deficiency.

At the Wathouse Colliery, Fenton, near Wigan, on Monday, a man named John Parkinson, 60 years of age, was seated in the main air-way, with four other miners, when a portion of the roof, 12 ft. in length, and 3 ft. 6 in. in thickness, fell, killing Parkinson on the spot. Another man, named Sharrock, was pinned by a prop to a tub, from which position he was extricated with difficulty. The other three had a narrow escape.

AUSTRALIAN MONTHLY MINING SUMMARY.

MELBOURNE, JUNE 26.—The quantity of gold shipped during the month was 124,229 ozs., valued at 496,916L; of this sum, 26,083 ozs., value 104,352L, was the produce of New Zealand. The returns by escort during the same period have been largely on the decrease, notwithstanding that there has been a heavy fall of rain during the whole month. A new lead has been discovered in a place called Talbot; the wash dirt is from 5 to 6 ft. deep, and averages 13 dwt. to the load. Nuggety Flat, in the Maldon district, has experienced a rush. Several paying holes have been bottomed at a depth of 30 ft., yielding 9 dwt. to the load. The Inglewood Quartz Mills have had full employment, and very fair returns have been reported. A parcel of 80 tons from the Jersey reef produced 260 ozs., and another parcel of 100 tons, yielded 150 ozs. A lot of 80 tons from Manwell's Reef gave 205 ozs. The importance of Gipp's Land as a mining district has never been doubted, but that sooner or later its mineral riches would be developed. It has been reserved for the year 1862 to prove that Gipp's Land is a wealthy and rich gold-producing country. There are 4000 miners located in this new district, most of whom are doing well, and two new dray tracks having been cut through the bush, one direct from Melbourne, and the other from Sale, there is every probability that a large population will flock there in the spring. There is a strong probability that the immediate neighbourhood of Melbourne will be explored, with a view of developing deep leads, which are supposed to exist in the low flat grounds of Richmond and Collingwood. Studley Park, a made hill, within four miles of the town, is to be worked for gold. The prospectors found a 10-oz. nugget, besides a quantity of fine gold; and as soon as the preliminaries are settled with the Government operations will be commenced on a large scale.

From New South Wales we have received intelligence of a daring robbery having been committed on the Lachlan gold escort. The escort left the Lachlan at its usual time, and proceeded safely until it reached the Engeera Creek, near Orange, about dusk on the evening of the 13th inst. Here two drays had been placed across the road, and on the escort coming up shots were fired from behind them. The escort horses were frightened, shied off the road, and upset the coach, pitching the troopers and the gold chest out. About a dozen men then started up, fired on the troopers, and wounded all but one, and secured the gold and the mail bags. The men were dressed in Crimean shirts, red nightcaps, and their faces were blackened. They fired volley after volley, receiving the word of command with military precision from their leader. The total value of the booty is estimated at 14,000L. The barricade which diverted the mail from the road, and brought it so immediately under the fire of the bushrangers, was formed of the drays of carriers, who had been bound up about three hours before, and had been compelled for that time to lay on their faces on the ground, while an armed ruffian guarded them. An early pursuit was given, and a pack-horse, with 1500 ozs. of gold, recovered, but we have not yet heard of any of the villains being taken.

C. LEICESTER,
Consulting Mining Engineer.

MINING IN SCOTLAND—VISIT TO THE LOCH FYNE MINES.

[EXTRACTS FROM A GEOLOGIST'S NOTE-BOOK.]—No. I.

Arriving at Ardriishaig, near the head of Loch Gilp, branch of Loch Fyne, our attention is attracted by the fleet of fishing smacks and skiffs, with their weather-beaten occupants, whose trawling occupations, by the way, are now effectually checked by the presence of an armed Government steamer in the bay, and a posse of police on shore. By-and-by, however, we discover a new element in the population of this fishing village—a sprinkling of the sons of the mine, wading their way homeward after a day of toil in the damp and dismal recesses of the rock. Their blunt address and outlandish jargon tell that they are Cornishmen, as intent, no doubt, in their search for the hidden treasures of the earth as the amphibious natives for those of the briny deep. Accosting one of these masters of the mattock, we are politely informed that he is employed on a property a few miles to the southward, where copper and lead are found in considerable quantities, and that the whole district around exhibits indications of the existence of these metals. We forthwith determine to spend a few days in examining the geological features of the district, and witnessing the mining operations already effected. Taking our hammer, accordingly, one fine morning we set out to explore the ground on the east side of Loch Gilp, opposite Ardriishaig. An easy walk of half an hour brings us round the head of the loch to the shore, which we soon find to consist of varieties of the silty rocks of the metamorphic system, now claimed, along with the other members of that system, by Sir Roderick Murchison, as Cambrian strata. On the Ardriishaig side they are chiefly chlorite, but here they are talcose, argillaceous, and arenaceous—the talcose variety glistening in the sun like silver. In reference to these ancient schistose rocks, it may be remarked that the term mica-schist appears to be employed in geological maps to include the most of them, and the young geologist may be warned that the various gradations through which they pass cannot well be represented or described in a general map, and that, consequently, such a medium is necessarily an unsafe one for the acquisition of a knowledge of mineralogical distinctions. Following the coast line, we come upon beds of quartzite of a white colour, and tending more to a laminated structure than we have found usual in Islay and other Scottish districts where the group presents itself. This structure we afterwards found very marked in other parts of the vicinity of Loch Fyne, particularly north of Strachur, where it passes into a schistose rock intercalated with mica, and on South Knapdale, where it is charged in addition with copper, zinc, and iron pyrites. Quartzite is the road metal of the district, as it is in other parts of the Highlands, where it is more easily procured than igneous rocks. On a gentle eminence in a corn field, and within a stone-cast of the public road to Inveraray, we observe broken ground, and hasten to the spot, where we find several miners busy at work. We have stumbled upon the Castleton Mines. Here a north north-east copper lode makes its appearance at grass, measuring about 6 feet wide. The matrix is massive white quartz. A deep shaft has been sunk on it, and the yellow and purple ores it has yielded are remarkable for their great beauty and richness. Pottering among the rubbish we secure some good specimens, and get a clue to the character of the rock, which is a somewhat contorted talcose schist, occasionally of a reddish tint, and underlined by quartzite. This shaft is now drowned with water, and new operations are undertaken on another part of the lode, which gives promise of a good yield of metal. This lode can be traced to a considerable distance, and a counter crosses it on an adjoining property to the northward. The surface, as far as we had an opportunity of ascertaining, appears to consist either of quartzite or some variety of the older schistose rocks, except where one or two trap dykes rear their rugged backs on the shore, stretching across to the opposite side of the bay, where their striking metamorphic effect upon the contiguous strata may be conveniently studied. Making a detour across the hills to Lochgilphead, we enjoy the mountain scenery skirting the loch, and vigorously wield our hammer on every exposed rocky face on our way, till an accumulation of specimens makes us instinctively seek the shortest road to our temporary abode, where, after a little rest and refreshment, we speedily recover from our fatigues, with our bodily appetite appeased, but with a mental craving to see more of the geology of this new mining district. T. S.

FOREIGN MINING AND METALLURGY.

Returns of very considerable interest have just appeared, showing quantities of coals, iron, and minerals imported into France during the first six months of the present year, as compared with the corresponding periods of 1861 and 1860. With regard to coals and coke, it is only clearly shown that the efforts made by the French Imperial Marine to widen the effect on our coal exports in that direction. The deliveries from Belgium, &c., have also declined this year, so that, whether by increased home production or by imports from Germany, France has taken considerably less coal than formerly.

Source of supply. 1862. 1861. Belgium Tons 1,331,080 1,449,673 England 679,463 804,134 German Association 326,703 385,332 Miscellaneous 4,986 5,144 Total 2,342,232 2,641,455 These figures refer exclusively to coal. With respect to coke, the total stand is 2,5

which is attached to all frames of a rectangular form, and, notwithstanding the fact it has occasioned enormous losses of valuable ores, practitioners are attached to its different forms, and have often wasted the ingenuity to invent new modifications, but without being able to remove the inherent defects. Without a chance of contradiction, we may say that the correct form of slime dressing apparatus is the conical one, in which the currents are gradually spread out, and thereby the velocity is diminished than increased, and each particle of ore has a better chance of falling to rest; and, to illustrate this, we will divide a flat cone into two parts, 2 ft. apart, and it will be found that a current of water, which at the centre has a circumference of about 13 ft., and (say) $\frac{1}{4}$ in. in thickness, from the centre a circumference of about 26 ft., and only 1-16th in. in thickness. The 40 ft. 3-6th in. 58 ft. 1-32d in. Therefore, quite clear that the friction to be overcome by the reduced current must reduce its carrying power. The round bubble was the first conception of the correct conception, though rude and simple in its form, and was introduced and patented in this country by Mr. D. Perez, who, by its general adoption in the United Kingdom, on the Continent, and in our colonies, South America, &c., proved by its practical working of being the most efficient slime dressing machine; and the recent attempts to evade the patent by merely altering it colouring and applying some of the ingeniously devised, but not essential, features of other existing inefficient machines, can only be considered as a corollary of the high value and just reputation of the rotating frame.

FOREIGN MINES.

CHINA AND QUÉNANGUEN.—July 24: Quenangen—**Lode E:** In the 100 ft. level the lode is about 2 ft. wide, still very mucky, with small portions of sand intermixed. The recent improvement in the adit, working west of Cole's shaft, is very promising, where the lode turns out 2 tons of good quality ore per ton of slime. The 10 ft. roof stopes the lode is $1\frac{1}{2}$ ton per fm. The 20 ft. level, recently resumed, the lode is 1 ft. wide, and now carries a leader of ore on the roofwall, 2 ft. wide; although the prospects in this part of the mine have improved very materially, and we expect good discoveries will result by following up the present points of operation.

Several of the tributaries have left their pitches in the mine, preferring the looks of the lodes during the summer, in which we fully concur; the places opened up by them yield remunerative returns, and look kindly on the agent reports the discovery of a large lode to the east of our present

workings. Some good work has been raised from it, and, as far as we have seen, it is the most efficient slime dressing machine; and the recent attempts to evade the patent by merely altering it colouring and applying some of the ingeniously devised, but not essential, features of other existing inefficient machines, can only be considered as a corollary of the high value and just reputation of the rotating frame.

silver per ton was 65 ozs.: 14 bars of silver were remitted to Guatemala on July 1, weighing 1165 marks, and estimated to realise \$11,579. The superintendent hopes to make a remission of bar silver to England in the beginning of September: 44 bags of silver ore have arrived at Southampton by the packet.—[The copy of the report reached us too late to allow of publishing the details.]

LUSITANIAN.—Aug. 5: **Faial Mine—Basto's Lode:** The lode in Taylor's shaft, below the 60 fm. level, is worth 6 tons per fathom. In the 60, east of Taylor's shaft, the lode is worth $1\frac{1}{2}$ ton per fm. In the 60, west of the same shaft, the lode is worth 2 tons per fathom. The lode in the 50, west of Taylor's shaft, is worth $1\frac{1}{2}$ ton per fathom. The 50 west, west of Taylor's shaft, on the north branch, is suspended. In the 35, west of the same shaft, the lode is worth $1\frac{1}{2}$ ton per fathom. In the 25 fm. level, west of the slide lode, the lode is 18 inches wide, composed of quartz and pumice. In the 8, west of Perez shaft, the lode is split into small small branches, some of which contain good but small stones of ore. In the adit, west of Perez shaft, the lode is worth $1\frac{1}{2}$ ton per fm. In the stopes No. 1, above the 50, west of Ernesto's winze, the lode is worth $1\frac{1}{2}$ ton per fm. In the stopes No. 2, above the 35, west of Clodion's winze, the lode is worth 1 ton per fm. In the stopes No. 3, above the adit level, west of stopes No. 2, the lode is worth 1 ton per fm. In the stopes No. 5, above the 50, west of Valente's winze, the lode is worth 1 ton per fm. In the stopes No. 6, above the 50, east of Jackson's winze, the lode is worth $1\frac{1}{2}$ ton per fm. In the stopes No. 7, above the 60, west of Ball's winze, the lode is worth $1\frac{1}{2}$ ton per fm. The lode in the stopes No. 8, above the 60, east of Ball's winze, is worth 1 ton per fm. The stopes No. 9, above the adit, are suspended. In the stopes No. 9, above the 60, west of Joaquin's winze, the lode is worth $2\frac{1}{2}$ tons per fathom. In the stopes No. 12, above the 60, east of Joaquin's winze, the lode is worth 2 tons per fathom. The lode in the stopes No. 10, above the 50, east of River shaft, is worth $1\frac{1}{2}$ ton per fathom. The lode in the stopes No. 15, above the 35, between the caunter lode and the slide lode, is worth $1\frac{1}{2}$ ton per fathom. In the stopes No. 11, below the 35, east of Rodriguez's winze, the lode is worth $1\frac{1}{2}$ ton per fm.—**Great Caunter Lode:** In the 40, west of Oak shaft, the lode is worth $1\frac{1}{2}$ ton per fathom. The lode in the rise above the 40, west of Oak shaft, is worth 1 ton per fathom. In the stopes No. 13, above the 10, east of the old shaft, the lode is worth 1 ton per fathom. In the stopes No. 14, above the 30, west of Martinez's winze, the lode is worth $1\frac{1}{2}$ ton per fm. The lode in the stopes No. 15, above the 35, between the caunter lode and the slide lode, is worth $1\frac{1}{2}$ ton per fathom.

MARQUITA AND NEW GRANADA.—**SANTA ANA MINES:** April cost, \$9371; returns, \$929. The result of April workings, which only show the rather unsatisfactory account, is, however, easily explained. The amount of local material is at least \$300 dollars more than have been consumed in the month, and the returns are smaller, owing to the difficulty of refining. These circumstances will go in favour of May and June, as will be seen in due time.—**New Lode:** The lode is about 18 inches wide, producing rich stones of grey silver, and has good indications of improving shortly. There has been a little increase in the mining force last month. The prospects of the mine continue very good.—**MARQUITA MINES:** Feb. 1 to May inclusive, cost, \$18,965; returns, \$11,996. At this establishment ten stamping-mills were idle on account of the want of labour, owing to the abstraction of persons by the revolution.

PONTIGUAUD.—**Capt. Rickard, Aug. 2: Roura:** The lode in the 80, south of Rickard's shaft, is 6 feet wide, producing some saving work, and looking very promising. The same level north is improved in appearance, yielding good stones of ore. The 60 metre level, north of Rickard's shaft, yields a little saving work, and is speedy for driving. The same level south yields 4 tons of ore per fm. The adit level south opens good ground, yielding 3 tons of ore per fm. We have cross-cut to the western wall of the lode, in the stony south of James's shaft, which shows this part of the lode to be 18 feet wide, of average quality work; we shall now ascertain its full width by cross-cutting to the eastern wall; so far as seen this is a very fine lode, likely to yield large quantities of ore. Our stopes in this mine continue to yield large quantities of stuff of the usual quality. The tribute department is not quite so lively as is usually the case about this season of the year.—**Rosier:** The 110 metre level, north of Little St. Joseph's shaft, opens tribute ground worth $1\frac{1}{2}$ ton of ore per fm. The rise in the back of the 85, on St. Mark's lode, is easier for working, and we hope to make better progress. The 85 south, on Grand Marchepied lode, is poor. Our tribute pitches have been neglected from the same cause as at Roura.—**Mioche:** The sinking of Taylor's shaft below the 80 metre level goes on favourably. The 80 metre level, north of Taylor's, on No. 3 lode, yields $1\frac{1}{2}$ ton of ore per fm. Our tribute pitches are a little improved.—**Barbecot:** The adit north of cross-cut, on No. 3 lode, at Brot, is 6 feet wide, yielding $1\frac{1}{2}$ ton of ore per fm, and the stopes in the back of the 35 metre level, north of Leontine's shaft, yields $1\frac{1}{2}$ ton of ore per fm.—**Pranal:** The 90 metre level, north and south of cross-cut, south of Bontoux's shaft, opens stopping ground worth $1\frac{1}{2}$ ton of ore per fm. Our stopes in this mine are yielding moderately.—**Surface:** We have been short of hands in our laiteries at Rosier for the last ten days, which has its influence on the returns, which are a little lower than those of the preceding month. Our samplings amounted to $22\frac{1}{2}$ tons of ore, dry weight.

MINING NOTABILIA.

[EXTRACTS FROM OUR CORRESPONDENCE.]

NORTH DOWNS.—The 60 fm. level is driven 3 fms. beyond No. 2 winze; the run of ore ground in this level is not yet reached. No. 3 winze has been sunk 4 fms. on a lode varying from 107, to 707, per fm. King's engine-shaft is now below the eleven course; the lode is large and regular, producing fine stones of ore, a most important fact, and looks well for the continuance of the prosperity of the mine. In the 40, east of Bennett's shaft, the lode is worth $15\frac{1}{2}$ per fm.; this level has been driven nearly 50 fms. east of shaft, nearly 40 fms. through ore ground varying from 107, to 157, per fm., which looks well for the 50, east of Bennett's, when it is driven: this ground is white to the 20. The 60, west of King's shaft, is improving, the last fathom having produced some fine stones of ore, and the lode looking very kindly.

OLD WHEEL NEPTUNE (Marazion).—Active operations have been commenced at this mine. Mr. George Eustace and Son have the contract for erecting a 70-in. engine. The water is now 4 fms. under adit. Some very rich copper ore from the adit level has been brought to surface, the quality of which is excellent; but most of their pitches are yielding remunerative returns. The bergs which we visited us, whom I accompanied through the mines. He made no mention of any great progress, but considered that the operations were being properly carried on.

The dangerous character of the ground in the south part of the old mine has now passed, and the lode has received our utmost attention all along.—C. TRELAWNE.

CONSOLS.—Josiah Martin, July 22: **Stamford Hill Mine:** In the east end of the shaft, sinking below the 94, is still broken up by the cross-cut, the lode is about 3 ft. wide, poor; the men have sunk to date 100 ft. The lode in the 94 south-west is 3 ft. wide, composed of killas, mudi, and sand, with veins of ore; this end is looking more kindly than it has for some time past. I have met with water in the 82 south-west; the lode is 4 ft. wide, composed of sand, with fookan. I have taken the men from this end and put them in the back, about 6 ft. behind the present end. As soon as we get this rise in the 70 it will give us good air for the 82 and 70 fm. levels. The ground is not yet rising, and I hope we shall not be long before we get this communication. We have taken down the south-east part of the lode at the 70, and find veins of porphyry and ore—a dredgy-looking lode. We are now driving on the south part, which is about 4 ft. wide, composed of killas and ore, with carbonate of iron intermixed, and water issuing freely. Owing to a short supply of water which has been done in the cross-cut west of the tramway level for some time it is about 21 fms. A short distance more will reach where the lode is exhausted. There is no change calling for remark in other parts. About a dozen men are employed at the small concerns. We have no discovery of importance; but most of their pitches are yielding remunerative returns. The bergs which we visited us, whom I accompanied through the mines. He made no mention of any great progress, but considered that the operations were being properly carried on.

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MANCHESTER.
M. R. W. HANNAM: OFFICES, CARLTON BUILDINGS,
COOPER STREET, MANCHESTER.
MINING, SLATE QUARRYING, INSURANCE, and GENERAL STOCK and
SHAREDEALER.

A monthly Investment Circular on application.
Sharedealing in this office is limited to special mines, and companies whose pretensions have been personally investigated, and to the dividend-paying mines ordinarily dealt with on the London market, and for the latter purpose arrangements have been made for the earliest information from the great mining districts. There can be little doubt that in dealing with well-established, dividend-paying mines, investors, without any greater risk than accrues from purchase of railway or house property, receive a much larger regular profit than from any other species of investment, free from all trouble, and paid in the most convenient form for those who have limited incomes,—viz., every two or three months; while those who enter into new undertakings, such as progressive mines, have the knowledge that nothing which is not *bona fide*, and has stood the test of thorough examination, is submitted to them. It cannot, of course, be expected that where the profits are so enormous that these latter investments should be entirely free from risk. All that can be done is to ascertain the respectability of the management, and the value of the prospects. This done, no speculations are likely to be so valuable as those in mining operations; it being no uncommon occurrence for shares to rise in value 200 and 300 per cent. in a few months.

VALUABLE INFORMATION TO INVESTORS, COMPANIES, &c.—THE SOUTH WALES MINE AGENCY.—South Wales is a colossus of wealth as regards its minerals, but mismanagement, and a want of knowledge respecting the peculiarities of the district, have often proved fatal to many well-merited enterprises. It is a well-known fact that enormous fortunes have been realised by private parties, as well as public companies, in Glamorganshire and Monmouthshire especially. There are inexhaustible coal fields, ironstone, fire-clay, &c., in those two counties not yet touched, while certain localities in Carmarthen, Cardigan, Brecon, Merioneth, Carmarthen, Abergavenny, and Montgomeryshires, abound in tin, copper, silver, lead, and even gold mines.

Mr. HENRY EVANS, 105, Commercial-street, Newport, Monmouthshire, from his extensive and various connections, is in a position to supply parties with reliable information respecting everything connected with the mines of the district. SURVEYS made, and all the business of a mining agency office transacted. SHARES BOUGHT and SOLD. Confidential and other communications will receive prompt attention. On application to Mr. Evans, the names of many gentlemen of the highest standing in the scientific and mining world will be given, who may be consulted as regards the position, respectability, and responsibility of the advertiser.

CARADON UNITED MINES, In 6000 Shares. On the "Cost-book SYSTEM."
SECRETARIES—Messrs. Dunsford and Ranken, 9, Broad-street-buildings.
MANAGER—Capt. Knapp, of Wheal Ludcott.
BANKERS—City Bank, Threadneedle-street, London.

This mining property (granted for 21 years at 1-10th dues) comprises the estates of Tremerkin and Wenmouth, in the parish of St. Neot, in the county of Cornwall, and situated to the west of Caradon Mines. A portion of this sett, called Wheal Sisters, was worked from 1845 to 1849, during which time above 3000 tons of copper ore was returned from the south lode, realising above £17,000, when the standard was considerably below 100. According to the books of the late company, £2400 worth of copper ore was returned in one month, and the standard at that time being only at 80.

South Caradon Mine at the same period could scarcely pay cost. Shares sold then at less than £100 per 256th. The mine having previously paid a large amount in dividends, and but for the very liberal reduction in the dues, and perseverance on the part of the manager, South Caradon might at that time have been suspended also. Since then dividends amounting to £350 per 256th share has been made. Present price about £350 per 512th share, or a market value of £180,000 for the mine.

In addition to the lode wrought on in the Caradon United Mines by the late company, three other lodes were opened on at a shallow depth; from one of them to 12 tons of rich copper ore was returned, making a produce of over 20 per cent., and one of the other lodes being a large strong lode, containing rich stones of grey copper ore. The stratum is killas, traversed by two large cross-courses, with affords great facilities for cross-cutting to the different lodes.

In the Wheal Mary Mine, near the boundary, and parallel with the course of ore wrought on in the Caradon United Mines, upwards of £15,000 worth of tin was returned from one lode above the 20 fm. level. From the highly-productive lodes wrought on, and the other lodes to the north being in the same strata and having the same cross-courses, there is every reason to believe large quantities of copper ores will be found.

Operations are commenced on the north part of the mine, where a considerable amount of available work is done, consisting of adit levels, shafts, engine-house, and other necessary buildings, worth at least £7000 to the new company.

The present proprietors have determined to divide the mine into 6000 shares, and to offer 4000 to the public, at £1 per share, which amount is to be paid into the hands of the company's bankers for the prosecution of the mine—10s. per share to be paid on allotment, and the remainder in two instalments of 5s. each when necessary, that amount being deemed sufficient by the manager to bring the mine into a profitable state.

The following well-known agents have inspected the property, and their reports (which may be relied on) will show their opinion of the value of the mine—Capt. Knapp, of Wheal Ludcott Mine; Capt. Holman, South Caradon; Captain Taylor, Craddock Moor; Capt. Nance, Wheal Norris. [These reports appeared in the MINING JOURNAL of July 12.

Applications for shares to be made to Mr. EDWARD COOKE, 5, Hercules-passage Threadneedle-street.

THE PARKGWYN TIN MINING COMPANY (LIMITED).—Established for working the Parkgwyn Tin Mine, which is held under lease at a royalty of 1-18th of the ore sold.

Capital, £25,000, in 10,000 shares, of £1 10s. each.

Six per cent. guaranteed for the first year.

5s. per share to be paid on application, and £1 on allotment. No future call will exceed 5s., not to be made at intervals of less than three months; but the directors do not anticipate any call beyond the application and allotment, as sales of tin ore will be made immediately after the erection of the machinery.

Should no allotment be made, the deposits will be returned without either deduction or delay.

Registered under the Joint-Stock Companies Act of 1856 and 1857, with limited liability.

DIRECTORS.

J. H. BAKER, Esq. (Messrs. Siddons and Baker), Griffin Ironworks, Oldbury.

JOSEPH GREENWOOD, Esq., paper merchant, Darwen.

HENRY JORDAN, Esq., The Beaumont, Chertsey, Surrey.

EDWARD HUNT, Esq., 6, Cecil-street, Strand.

BROKER—James Robertson, 4, Angel-court, Throgmorton-street.

SECRETARY (pro tem.)—Mr. Thomas Swan.

OFFICES—35a, MOORGATE STREET, E.C.

The Parkgwyn Tin Mining Company (Limited) has been formed to work a large and valuable mineral sett situated in the parish of St. Stephen's, near St. Austell, Cornwall. This property has already been worked to a depth of 15 fms.; but at this point machinery has become necessary, and for its erection, and the complete development of the mineral lodes contained in the sett, increased capital is required.

The mineral sett includes three east and west tin lodes, all within a space of about 8 fms. There are also a caunter lode, a north and south lode, and several cross-courses, besides a fine decomposed elvan-course. The extent of the sett is from east to west about three-quarters of a mile, and from north to south about half a mile.

The lode hitherto worked above the adit is from 4 to 6 ft. wide, and has yielded at its present depth large quantities of rich tin, and there will be immediate and increasing returns of ore as soon as machinery can be erected and the lode worked to a greater depth.

The parallel east and west lodes, which also run through the entire sett, show at the adit very strong indications of being rich for tin at a deeper level, and after the engine-shaft has been sunk to about 50 fms. these parallel lodes will be wrought by means of a cross-cut from the shaft, which can be done at a very trifling outlay, when the company will have a fine champion lode already prepared, nearly 6 ft. wide, and two parallel lodes of equal promise, all worked by the same machinery and from the same shaft.

It is intended to erect an engine of from 30 to 40 inch cylinder, also the necessary crushing and dressing apparatus; with these appliances the company will be able to make returns of ore in about six months, as the fine run of tin ground already laid open will be immediately available, shortly after which profits may be expected.

Letters and reports have been received from several gentlemen of high standing and practical knowledge, who are well qualified to judge of the value of the mine, two of which are appended. These reports, taken together with the present high price of tin, will fully justify the directors in offering to the public what they believe to be a highly valuable property.

Applications for shares should be made to the broker; or to the directors, at the offices of the company, from whom every information, with prospectuses and forms of application for shares, may be obtained.

Report of WILLIAM RICHARDS, Esq., of Redruth, Cornwall.

Bank House, Redruth.—Agreeably with the request contained in your letters of the 10th and 12th inst., I have inspected the above-named mine. The sett is very extensive, and there are three east and west lodes worked on to some extent, and by the large excavations I have not a doubt large quantities of tin have been raised. The middle lode is from 4 to 6 feet wide; the others, not more than 6 or 8 fms. apart, are from 2 to 3 ft. wide, so that one engine-shaft may command the whole. I could not see the bottom, as there was a little water over them, in consequence of some little failure in the adit, but from what I could see, and the stones of tin broken from the lodes, I could not but form a very high opinion of it; besides the three east and west lodes I have before mentioned, there is one caunter, north and south lodes, and a very fine elvan-course, about the junction of which I expect the east and west lodes will produce large quantities of tin; and it is my opinion that it only requires depth to make this mine valuable; the stratum is good, and I consider it a good undertaking, and with every prospect of remunerating the shareholders for their outlay.

WILLIAM RICHARDS.

Report of Captain JAMES POPE, Managing Agent of Wheal Bassett, East Bassett, and other mines.

Wheal Bassett, Redruth, April 20, 1860.—Agreeably with your request, I have this day inspected the mine above-named, and beg to hand you the following report:—This sett is very extensive, and traversed by several east and west lodes, which have been wrought on by the old workers to a great extent, and large returns of tin made. The stratum is killas, and very congenial for mining; there is also a fine elvan-course, about the junction of which I have every reason to expect large quantities of tin will be found. It should be borne in mind that this piece of ground is very near the junction of granite and killas, about which the greater part of the mines in Cornwall have been very productive, and I have every reason to expect, if properly explored, large returns will be made, and the adventurers rewarded for their outlay. To work this mine effectually a small steam-engine will be required—say, a 30-in. cylinder, which will be sufficient power to pump the water and stamp the tin-stuff. In conclusion, I beg to state that if this mine is carried on with spirit and economy, I have every reason to expect good and profitable returns will shortly be made.

JAMES POPE.

APPLICATION FOR SHARES.

To the Directors of the Parkgwyn Tin Mining Company (Limited). GENTLEMEN.—Having paid £1 to your bankers, I request you will allot to me shares in the Parkgwyn Tin Mining Company (Limited), or any less number, which I hereby accept, subject to the regulations of the company, contained in a Memorandum and Articles of Association, bearing the date the 6th August, 1862.

Name in full.....

Profession or description.....

Date (1862).....

Residence in full.....

Signature.....

In the Court of the Vice-Warden of the Stannaries.
Stannaries of Cornwall.

IN RE WEST STRAY PARK MINE.

TO BE SOLD, pursuant to an Order made in a Cause *Pike v. Cock and Others*, dated the 4th day of July last, BY PUBLIC AUCTION, at the Registrar's Office, Truro, on Wednesday, the 27th day of August inst., at Twelve o'clock noon precisely—

2 (1056th) SHARES of the defendant Joseph James Reynolds.
2 (1056th) SHARES of the defendant Edwin Manuel.
2 (1056th) SHARES of the defendant Charles Saxon Orson.
1 (1056th) SHARE of the defendant Samuel Lawther; and
37 (1056th) SHARES of the defendant Richard Tredinnick.

Respectively of and in the said MINE.

HODGE, HOCKIN, AND MARRACK, Solicitors, Truro

(Agents for S. T. G. Downing, Plaintiff's Solicitor, Redruth).

Dated Registrar's Office, Truro, August 12, 1862.

In Chancery.

THE VICE-CHANCELLOR WOOD AT CHAMBERS.

IN the MATTER of the JOINT-STOCK COMPANIES WINDING-UP ACTS, 1848 and 1849, and in the BULLER AND BERTHA MINE COMPANY.—The Vice-Chancellor Sir William Page Wood, the Judge of the High Court of Chancery, to whose Court the winding-up of this company is attached, has this day appointed Edmund Pulteney, of No. 3, Bank-buildings, in the City of London, and No. 5, Serie-street, Lincoln's Inn, in the county of Middlesex, official manager of this company.

EDWARD WETHERALL, Chief Clerk.

OLIVERSON, LAVIE, and PEACHEY, 8, Frederick-place, Old Jewry, Solicitors.

Dated this 9th day of August, 1862.

In Chancery.

THE MASTER OF THE ROLLS AT CHAMBERS.

IN the MATTER of the JOINT-STOCK COMPANIES WINDING-UP ACTS, 1848 and 1849, and in the NORTH WHEAL EXMOUTH MINING COMPANY.—Upon the application of the Official Manager of the above-named company, and upon reading the *London Gazette* of the 18th and 22d days of July, 1862, the *Times* newspaper of the 21st day of July, 1862, the *Mining Journal* newspaper of the 19th day of July, 1862, the *Bristol Daily Post* of the 21st day of July, 1862, and the affidavit of the said Official Manager sworn this day, and the schedules or exhibits respectively marked A, B, and C theron referred to, and the affidavit of Samuel Higham sworn this day, and the exhibits respectively marked A and B theron referred to, and now on the file of proceedings in this matter, it is hereby ordered that a CALL of FIVE SHILLINGS PER SHARE be made on all the contributors of this company who have been settled on the list of contributors; and it is hereby ordered that each of such contributors do, on or before the 15th day of August, 1862, pay to Frederick Whinney, the Official Manager of the said company, at his office, No. 5, Serie-street, Lincoln's Inn, in the county of Middlesex, the balance (if any) which shall be due from him after debiting his account on the society's books with such call.

GEO. HUME, Chief Clerk.

FREDK. WHINNEY, 5, Serie-street, Lincoln's Inn, Official Manager.

F. W. SNELL, 1, George-street, Mansion House, City, Solicitor.

Dated this 14th day of July, 1862.

FINAL SALE

OF the GREAT WHEAL ALFRED MINE MATERIALS, ENGINES, &c., WILL TAKE PLACE on the 19th August, 1862, at Eleven o'clock in the forenoon.

MR. JOHN BURGESS is instructed to offer this superior lot of MINING MACHINERY FOR SALE, BY PUBLIC AUCTION, on the 19th August, at Eleven A.M., comprising—

65 in. cylinder PUMPING ENGINE, with TWO BOILERS and fittings, 12 tons each. 25 in. cylinder DRAWING ENGINE, with ONE BOILER from 9 tons, with fittings.

1 very superior CRUSHER, 2 capstans, 3 shear complets.

4½ in. cylinder ENGINE, with BOILER from 20 cwt.

300 to 400 lots of pumps, H pieces, windhorses, workings, &c., 13 in. to 19 in.; shears, capstans, skips, steams, winch kibbles.

All the smithy tools on this large establishment, miners' tools, several tons cast-steel, new and old; 50 to 60 tons of cast and wrought-iron, screwing machine, punching machine, hand screws, capstan ropes, 10 to 20 tons double and treble faggoted iron, six large beams, several smaller ditto, copper bottom jiggers, new brass wire sleeves, new and old jiggings machines, brass and galvanised bottoms; splendid dry, 40 ft. long, all fittings attached, 4½ feet diameter; tram iron, shods and timber, grease, old poles, dials, account house furniture, equal to such a large mining establishment.

Either engines or materials may be purchased before the sale, on application to Mr. BURGESS, the auctioneer, Brediford, Redruth.

[Particulars of the lots appear in a Supplemental Sheet to this day's Journal.]

VALUABLE COAL AND OTHER MINERALS, AND LAND, SITUATE AT AND NEAR CROOK, IN THE COUNTY OF DURHAM.

MR. THOMAS WETHERELL is instructed to offer FOR SALE, BY AUCTION, at the King's Head Hotel, Darlington, on Tuesday, the 26th of August next, at Two o'clock p.m., in the following or such other lots as may be agreed upon, and subject to such conditions as shall be then produced:—

LOT A.—THE COAL, ROYALTIES AND OTHER MINERALS situated at MAWN MEADOWS, now working by Messrs. Boleckow and Vaughan, under lease, and known as the Woodfield Colliery, with the LAND upon which all the valuable PLANT and COKE OVENS are situated.

LOT B.—THE COAL ROYALTIES AND OTHER MINERALS situated at OLD WOODFIELD, and working by Messrs. Straker and Love, under lease.

LOT C.—THE COAL MINES and OTHER MINERALS under the HARPERLEY ESTATE.

LOT D.—A WAY LEAVE over the MAWN MEADOWS ESTATE, held by Messrs. Weller, under lease.

LOT E.—A WAY LEAVE over the CROOK ESTATE, held by the West Durham Railway Company, under lease.

LOT F.—TWO TITHES FREE and FREEHOLD FARMS, known as HIGH and LOW SHIPLEY, occupied by Messrs. Angus and Richardson, containing 384 a. 2 r., and including about 90 acres of valuable larch and other timber.

LOT G.—TWO VALUABLE FREEHOLD FARMS, called NORTH and SOUTH MAWN MEADOWS, containing 432 a. 2 r., 21 p., occupied by Messrs. Hall, and Messrs. Boleckow and Vaughan.

LOT H.—FREEHOLD HOUSE and LAND, and LEASEHOLD LAND, at THISTLE-PLATT, with a PORTION of EAST WOODFIELD ESTATE, occupied by Mr. Thomas Hall, containing 34 a. 0 r. 26 p., about 5 acres of which are leasehold for years.

LOT I.—FREEHOLD HOUSE and LAND, and LEASEHOLD LAND, at EAST WOODFIELD, occupied by Messrs. Hall and Sp

NEW COMBINED TURBINE, WINDING, AND PUMPING MACHINERY,
MANUFACTURED BY GEORGE LOW,
MILLGATE IRONWORKS, NEWARK-UPON-TRENT,
The machinery being cheap and easy method of applying water-power for the above purposes.

TURBINE, WINDING, AND PUMPING MACHINERY are all fixed complete
in one cast-iron bed plate, which can be placed in any situation without pit or
shallow pit, and any height not exceeding 33 ft. from bottom of fall, the supply and suc-
cessive parts being all that is required to be connected to it, and can be brought in any di-
rection.

This combined machine can be easily raised when necessary.

The TURBINE is the most efficient and the cheapest

MANUFACTURER OF WINDING, PUMPING, CRUSHING, STAMPING
MACHINERY, WINDING ENGINES, WATER WHEELS.

LEVEY'S PATENT BLASTING POWDER,
MANUFACTURED BY DAVEY BROTHERS AND CO.,
KINCRAKE POWDER WORKS, TUCKINGMILL, CORNWALL.

BLASTING powder possesses the following advantages over every other in use:-

THE EXPLOSION IS SLOWER and MORE PERFECT when confined in the hole,

THE IMPERVIOUS TO MOISTURE, PRODUCES LESS SMOKE, is LESS

EXPLOSIVE, and its BURSTING POWER is GREATER.

It occupies less space, and its WEIGHT being TWENTY TO TWENTY-FIVE

PER CENT. LESS than ordinary gunpowder, it SAVES ONE-FOURTH THE COST

OF EXPLOSION. It is also less dangerous, and is more easily

expended, and can be easily removed.

It is also less explosive, and is more easily removed.

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BEDFORD IRONWORKS, TAVISTOCK.

NICHOLLS, WILLIAMS, AND CO. have generally a GOOD STOCK of SECOND-HAND MINING MATERIALS FOR SALE. They also MANUFACTURE STEAM ENGINES of every description on the newest principle. Castings and wrought-iron work made at the shortest notice. Machinery sent to all parts of the world. Steam boilers and chains warranted of the best description.

RAILWAY WAGONS.—WILLIAM A. ADAMS AND CO., MIDLAND WORKS, BIRMINGHAM.
BROAD AND NARROW GAUGE COAL AND IRONSTONE WAGONS.
IN STOCK—FOR SALE OR HIRE.

RAILWAY WAGONS.—WILLIAM HARRISON AND CAMM HAVE ON HAND RAILWAY, COAL, COKE, AND MINERAL WAGONS ON SALE OR HIRE,
AT THE BOTHERHAM WAGON WORKS, MASBRO'.

THE METROPOLITAN RAILWAY CARRIAGE AND WAGON COMPANY (LIMITED), SALTLEY WORKS,
BIRMINGHAM.
(Successors to JOSEPH WRIGHT and Sons, Railway Carriage and Wagon Builders, and Contractors).

RAILWAY CARRIAGES AND WAGONS TO BE LET UPON HIRE.
LONDON OFFICE.—2, BRIDGE STREET, WESTMINSTER, S.W.

THE BIRMINGHAM WAGON COMPANY (LIMITED) HAS RAILWAY WAGONS FOR HIRE.
Apply to the SECRETARY, 3, Newhall-street, Birmingham.

TO RAILWAY COMPANIES, CONTRACTORS, COAL AND IRONMASTERS, WAGON BUILDERS, &c.—THE BEST and CHEAPEST LOCOMOTIVE GREASE is MANUFACTURED by BUCKNELL, CHESTERFIELD. Only one quality made. A small oil is solicited. References given to some of the principal coal owners in the district. Sample cases from 2 cwt. upwards. Chesterfield, February 6, 1862.

WILLIAM RICHARDSON AND SON, ENGINEERS and CONTRACTORS for the ERECTION of COAL, OIL, and HYDRO-CARBON GAS WORKS. Also of APPARATUS for the DISTILLATION of PEAT and MINERAL OILS.

OFFICES AND STORES, 41, MERIDEN STREET, BIRMINGHAM.

JOB TAYLOR AND CO., SWAN FOUNDRY OLD BURBURY, NEAR BIRMINGHAM,
SOLE PROPRIETORS of HINTON'S PATENT CUPOLA, which CONSUMES FIFTY PER CENT. LESS COKE than any cupola yet invented. MAKERS of ALL KINDS of MACHINERY connected with the GRINDING and TEMPERING of EVERY SORT of CLAY or MARL, and for the MANUFACTURE of BRICKS, TILES, DRAIN PIPES, &c. Also of HIGH and LOW PRESSURE STEAM ENGINES of any dimensions, and of GENERAL MACHINERY.

SHORTRIDGE, HOWELL, AND CO., HARTFORD STEEL WORKS, SHEFFIELD, SOLE MANUFACTURERS of HOWELL'S PATENT HOMOGENEOUS METAL PLATES for BOILERS, LOCOMOTIVE FIRE BOXES, and TUBES, COMBINING THE STRENGTH of STEEL with the MALLEABILITY of COPPER. RUSSELL and HOWELL'S PATENT CAST STEEL TUBES. McCONNELL'S PATENT HOLLOW RAILWAY AXLES.—For prices and terms, apply to SHORTRIDGE, HOWELL, and CO., Hartford Steel Works, Sheffield; or M. HARRIS and CO., 12, Haymarket, London.

GEORGE WHITEHOUSE (late James Colley and Sons), MANUFACTURERS of BOLSTER PINS and BOXES, BOLTS and NUTS, WOOD SCREWS, LIFTING JACKS, RAILWAY SPIKES, RIVETS, and EVERY DESCRIPTION of RAILWAY FASTENINGS.

HOPE WORKS, WEST BROMWICH. (ESTABLISHED 1815.)
LONDON AGENTS.—MESSRS. R. and W. PULLING, 10, NEW BROAD STREET MEWS, E.C.

Adopted by the Governments of Great Britain, Spain, Denmark, Russia, Brazil, East and West Indies.

EASTON'S PATENT BOILER FLUID, FOR REMOVING AND PREVENTING INCRUSTATION IN STEAM BOILERS, LAND AND MARINE. P. S. EASTON and G. SPRINGFIELD, Patents and Sole Manufacturers, 37, 38, and 39, WAPPING WALL, LONDON, E.C., Or of their Agents in the principal towns of Great Britain and the Colonies.

BELL BROTHERS beg to intimate that, having become SOLE LICENSEES in the United Kingdom of PROF. DEVILLE'S METHOD of PRODUCING PURE ALUMINIUM, they are now in a POSITION to SUPPLY, from their works here, both this metal and its compound with copper, known under the name of ALUMINIUM BRONZE.—Newcastle-on-Tyne, September, 1860.

SWAN ROPE WORKS.

WIRE ROPE FOR MINES, &c.—The SUPERIOR QUALITY of our manufacture was fully proved at a public test instituted by another manufacturer, on October 29, 1860, on which occasion our ropes were found to be the STRONGEST of all the TWELVE SAMPLES from different makers then tested, as reported in the papers of the day.

GARNOCK, BIBBY, and CO., HEMP AND WIRE ROPE MANUFACTURERS, LIVERPOOL.

FLAT and ROUND STEEL, IRON WIRE, and HEMP ROPE.

GUIDE ROPES, SIGNAL STRAND, &c.

CORNISH BORER STEEL.—Upwards of ONE HUNDRED AND SIXTY MINES are SUPPLIED with this STEEL, and the DEMAND for it is RAPIDLY INCREASING.—For terms, apply to R. MUSHET and CO., Forest Steel Works, near Coleford, Gloucestershire.

CYANOGEN STEEL, CAST STEEL, SHEAR STEEL, and IMPROVED FOREST BLISTER STEEL supplied to order by ROBERT MUSHET and CO., Forest Steel Works, near Coleford, Gloucestershire.

Address to the Works, Coleford.

TO COAL OWNERS AND COKE BURNERS.

MACKWORTH'S PATENT COAL WASHER, OR PURIFIER.—THE MACHINE will EXTRACT the SHALE and ALL HEAVY IMPURITIES from SMALL COAL at a COST of TWOPENCE PER TON. For particulars and references, apply to the makers, A. and T. FRY, Temple-gate Works, Bristol; or to Mr. JOS. RIDER, Basinghall-street, Leeds.

ZENNER'S ROTATING FRAME has now been for several years EXTENSIVELY USED both in the LEAD MINES in the NORTH OF ENGLAND, and the TIN MINES of CORNWALL, and has established a reputation for saving labour and producing more ore, and in a more concentrated form, than any other frame or machine.

INSTANCES OF THEIR VALUE.—A lead mine having turned poor, the manager judiciously turned to his waste heaps, and the profit made out of them by means of the rotating frames kept the mine working until it cut rich again. The adoption of the rotating frames have materially contributed to bring a large tin mine into the Dividend List again, whose dividends had been for some years at a standstill.

For information and licenses, apply to D. ZENNER, Newcastle-upon-Tyne; or to Mr. EDWARD BORLASE, of Redruth, agent for Cornwall.

WATER PRESSURE ENGINES.

WILLIAM J. SMITH, ENGINEER, BELMONT, NEAR DURHAM.

Begs most respectfully to CALL the ATTENTION of LEAD MINE PROPRIETORS and OTHERS to his IMPROVED WATER PRESSURE (HYDRAULIC) ENGINES, which are ADAPTED for both SURFACE and UNDERGROUND OPERATIONS. The cylinder is placed horizontal, which, with winding drum and pumping apparatus, are fitted on strong cast-iron bed plates, bolted on Memel timber foundation frame. They are made from the very best material, and extra strong in all their parts, fitted with improved slide pistons, slot link motion for reversing, and can be managed by any ordinary workman.

The above engines have been at work pumping and winding in several of the lead mines of Alston Moor, Cumberland, during the last twelve years, and are giving the utmost satisfaction.

Prices and full particulars may be obtained on application, and contracts undertaken by the above for the erection and completion of those engines in any part of the kingdom, guaranteeing the same for any reasonable period.

CREASE'S PATENT EXCAVATING MACHINERY, for SUPERSEDING the SLOW and EXPENSIVE USE of MANUAL LABOUR in SINKING SHAFTS, DRIVING LEVELS, TUNNELLING, &c., is guaranteed to drive through any rock of average hardness at a minimum rate of 1 f.m. per diem, and to sink shafts at the rate of 2 fms. in three days.

Mr. CREASE will undertake contracts for sinking shafts, driving levels, &c., at an enormous saving of time and great saving in cost.</p

THE MINING SHARE LIST.

DIVIDEND MINES.

Shares.	Mines.	Paid.	Last Pr.	Business.	Dividends Per Share.	Last Paid.
1000 Aldersey Edges (Cheshire) [L.]	10 0 0 ..	60 ..	..	7 18 6 ..	0 10 0 —Mar.	1862
4000 Bedford United (copper), Tavistock	2 6 8 ..	5 ..	..	12 15 6 ..	0 2 6 —June	1862
240 Boscoan (tin), St. Just	20 10 0 ..	40 ..	..	36 10 0 ..	1 0 0 —Mar.	1862
250 Botallack (tin, copper), St. Just	91 5 0 ..	250 ..	..	445 15 0 ..	2 10 0 —Feb.	1862
1000 Carn Bras (copper, tin), Illogan	15 0 0 ..	72 ..	..	273 10 0 ..	2 0 0 —Feb.	1862
2000 Cefn Cwm Brynwy (lead), Cardigan	33 0 0 ..	33 ..	..	9 10 0 ..	4 0 0 —April	1861
2450 Cook's Kitchen (copper), Illogan	17 0 0 ..	31 ..	..	1 7 0 ..	0 7 0 —May	1862
255 Copper Hill (copper) Redruth	40 0 0 ..	95 ..	..	7 0 0 ..	2 10 0 —May	1862
12000 Copper Miners of England	25 0 0 ..	25 ..	..	7% per cent.	— Half-yrly.	
25000 Ditto ditto (stock)	109 0 0 ..	24 ..	..	1 ..	per cent.	
1055 Craddock Moor (copper), St. Cleer	8 0 0 ..	81 ..	..	7 12 0 ..	0 4 0 —July	1862
512 Creghawas and Penkewl, St. Columb	—	—	..	0 10 0 ..	0 10 0 —Jan.	1862
867 Cwm Erbin (lead) Cardiganshire [L.]	7 10 0 ..	21 ..	..	7 13 0 ..	0 5 0 —July	1862
129 Cwmystwyth (lead), Cardiganshire	60 0 0 ..	200 ..	..	239 10 0 ..	4 0 0 —Mar.	1862
280 Derwent Mines (sl., lead), Durham	300 0 0 ..	180 ..	..	147 0 0 ..	5 0 0 —June	1862
1024 Devon Gt. Com. (copper), Tavistock [S.E.]	1 0 0 ..	450 ..	..	807 0 0 ..	9 0 0 —July	1862
355 Dolcoath (tin, copper), Camborne	129 17 6 ..	560 ..	..	679 10 0 ..	7 0 0 —Aug.	1862
1280 Drane Walls (tin, copper), Calstock	2 1 0 ..	1 ..	..	0 15 0 ..	0 1 0 —June	1862
3000 Dryngawm (lead), Wales	12 6 6 ..	10 ..	..	— ..	— Half-yrly.	
613 East Bassett (copper), Redruth [S.E.]	23 10 0 ..	48 ..	..	0 12 6 ..	2 0 0 —July	1862
614 East Cardon (copper), St. Cleer [S.E.]	24 14 6 ..	46 1/2 47 ..	..	3 17 6 ..	0 17 6 —July	1862
300 East Darton (lead), Cardiganshire	32 0 0 ..	42 ..	..	83 10 0 ..	1 0 0 —June	1862
128 East Pool (tin, copper), Pool, Illogan	24 5 0 ..	420 ..	..	810 0 0 ..	2 10 0 —June	1862
2048 East Wheal Grysli (tin, copper), Germoe	10 0 0 ..	35 ..	..	4 0 0 ..	— ..	
2800 Foalcock (lead) Isle of Man [L.]	25 0 0 ..	25 ..	..	— ..	— ..
5000 Frank Mills (lead), Devon	3 18 6 ..	4 ..	..	0 16 0 ..	0 2 0 —Mar.	1862
6000 Great South Taitung [S.E.], Redruth	0 14 6 ..	4 4/2 ..	..	7 18 6 ..	0 5 0 —Dec.	1861
1788 Great Wheel Fortunes (tin), Breage	18 6 0 ..	28 ..	..	2 10 0 ..	0 10 0 —July	1862
5908 Great Wh. Vor (tin, cp.), Helston [S.E.]	40 0 0 ..	64 ..	..	1 17 6 ..	0 5 0 —Mar.	1862
10240 Great Minn Lake (Chitters' Adts.)	0 2 0 ..	33 ..	..	0 3 0 ..	0 1 0 —Mar.	1862
10241 Herdwick (sl.), near Liskeard [S.E.]	8 10 0 ..	43 ..	..	15 15 0 ..	1 12 0 —June	1862
10000 Hibernal Min. Company	92 6 2 ..	275 ..	..	7 10 0 ..	0 15 0 —Sept.	1861
4000 Hirstburne (lead), Cardiganshire, Wales	18 15 0 ..	110 ..	..	887 10 0 ..	2 0 0 —June	1862
9000 Market Valley (copper), Cardon	4 10 6 ..	104 ..	..	2 0 0 ..	0 3 0 —July	1862
18000 Minerina Co. [L.], (id.), Wrexham	25 0 0 ..	170 ..	..	88 13 0 ..	0 5 0 —May	1862
20000 Mining Co. of Iceland (cop., lead, coal)	7 0 0 ..	185 ..	..	14 7 11 0 ..	7 0 0 —Dec.	1862
640 Mount Pleasant (lead), Mold	4 0 0 ..	25 ..	..	18 10 7 ..	0 10 0 —April	1862
6000 New Birch Tor and Vitifer Cons. (tin)	1 8 6 ..	24 ..	..	0 3 6 ..	0 0 —Sept.	1861
6000 North Downs (copper), Redruth	2 3 4 ..	37% 33% 3%	..	0 16 0 ..	2 0 6 —May	1862
1366 North Grambler (copper), Redruth	2 7 6 ..	6 ..	..	0 10 0 ..	0 10 0 —Mar.	1861
5000 Ormsk (lead), Flintshire	0 0 8 ..	13 ..	..	0 10 4 ..	0 8 0 —Mar.	1862
6400 Par Consols (copper), St. Blassey [S.E.]	1 2 6 ..	6% 4 5 ..	..	34 12 6 ..	0 3 0 —Mar.	1862
200 Par Min. Mines (copper), Anglesey [L.]	50 0 0 ..	— ..	..	47 10 0 ..	10 0 —June	1862
1772 Paffrober (tin), St. Agnes	—	5 ..	..	6 19 6 ..	0 10 0 —Dec.	1861
1120 Providence (tin), Uly Leantin [S.E.]	10 6 7 ..	43 ..	..	64 0 ..	0 1 0 —May	1862
6000 Rosewall Hill and Ransome United	2 16 0 ..	44% 4% ..	..	0 6 0 ..	3 0 0 —June	1862
16 Rhosneigr (lead), Mold	—	— ..	..	1250 0 ..	0 100 0 0 —Quarterly.	
6000 New Birch Tor and Vitifer Cons. (tin)	1 8 6 ..	24 ..	..	— ..	— ..
6000 North Downs (copper), Redruth	2 3 4 ..	37% 33% 3%	..	— ..	— ..	
1366 North Grambler (copper), Redruth	2 7 6 ..	6 ..	..	— ..	— ..
5000 Ormsk (lead), Flintshire	0 0 8 ..	13 ..	..	— ..	— ..
6400 Par Consols (copper), St. Blassey [S.E.]	1 2 6 ..	6% 4 5 ..	..	— ..	— ..
200 Par Min. Mines (copper), Anglesey [L.]	50 0 0 ..	— ..	..	— ..	— ..
1772 Paffrober (tin), St. Agnes	—	5 ..	..	— ..	— ..
1120 Providence (tin), Uly Leantin [S.E.]	10 6 7 ..	43 ..	..	— ..	— ..
6000 Rosewall Hill and Ransome United	2 16 0 ..	44% 4% ..	..	— ..	— ..
16 Rhosneigr (lead), Mold	—	— ..	..	— ..	— ..
6000 New Birch Tor and Vitifer Cons. (tin)	1 8 6 ..	24 ..	..	— ..	— ..
6000 North Downs (copper), Redruth	2 3 4 ..	37% 33% 3%	..	— ..	— ..	
1366 North Grambler (copper), Redruth	2 7 6 ..	6 ..	..	— ..	— ..
5000 Ormsk (lead), Flintshire	0 0 8 ..	13 ..	..	— ..	— ..
6400 Par Consols (copper), St. Blassey [S.E.]	1 2 6 ..	6% 4 5 ..	..	— ..	— ..
200 Par Min. Mines (copper), Anglesey [L.]	50 0 0 ..	— ..	..	— ..	— ..
1772 Paffrober (tin), St. Agnes	—	5 ..	..	— ..	— ..
1120 Providence (tin), Uly Leantin [S.E.]	10 6 7 ..	43 ..	..	— ..	— ..
6000 Rosewall Hill and Ransome United	2 16 0 ..	44% 4% ..	..	— ..	— ..
16 Rhosneigr (lead), Mold	—	— ..	..	— ..	— ..
6000 New Birch Tor and Vitifer Cons. (tin)	1 8 6 ..	24 ..	..	— ..	— ..
6000 North Downs (copper), Redruth	2 3 4 ..	37% 33% 3%	..	— ..	— ..	
1366 North Grambler (copper), Redruth	2 7 6 ..	6 ..	..	— ..	— ..
5000 Ormsk (lead), Flintshire	0 0 8 ..	13 ..	..	— ..	— ..
6400 Par Consols (copper), St. Blassey [S.E.]	1 2 6 ..	6% 4 5 ..	..	— ..	— ..
200 Par Min. Mines (copper), Anglesey [L.]	50 0 0 ..	— ..	..	— ..	— ..
1772 Paffrober (tin), St. Agnes	—	5 ..	..	— ..	— ..
1120 Providence (tin), Uly Leantin [S.E.]	10 6 7 ..	43 ..	..	— ..	— ..
6000 Rosewall Hill and Ransome United	2 16 0 ..	44% 4% ..	..	— ..	— ..
16 Rhosneigr (lead), Mold	—	— ..	..	— ..	— ..
6000 New Birch Tor and Vitifer Cons. (tin)	1 8 6 ..	24 ..	..	— ..	— ..
6000 North Downs (copper), Redruth	2 3 4 ..	37% 33% 3%	..	— ..	— ..	
1366 North Grambler (copper), Redruth	2 7 6 ..	6 ..	..	— ..	— ..
5000 Ormsk (lead), Flintshire	0 0 8 ..	13 ..	..	— ..	— ..
6400 Par Consols (copper), St. Blassey [S.E.]	1 2 6 ..	6% 4 5 ..	..	— ..	— ..
200 Par Min. Mines (copper), Anglesey [L.]	50 0 0 ..	— ..	..	— ..	— ..
1772 Paffrober (tin), St. Agnes	—	5 ..	..	— ..	— ..
1120 Providence (tin), Uly Leantin [S.E.]	10 6 7 ..	43 ..	..	— ..	— ..
6000 Rosewall Hill and Ransome United	2 16 0 ..	44% 4% ..	..	— ..	— ..
16 Rhosneigr (lead), Mold	—	— ..	..	— ..	— ..
6000 New Birch Tor and Vitifer Cons. (tin)	1 8 6 ..	24 ..	..	— ..	— ..
6000 North Downs (copper), Redruth	2 3 4 ..	37% 33% 3%	..	— ..	— ..	
1366 North Grambler (copper), Redruth	2 7 6 ..	6 ..	..	— ..	— ..
5000 Ormsk (lead), Flintshire	0 0 8 ..	13 ..	..	— ..	— ..
6400 Par Consols (copper), St. Blassey [S.E.]	1 2 6 ..	6% 4 5 ..	..	— ..	— ..
200 Par Min. Mines (copper), Anglesey [L.]	50 0 0 ..	— ..	..	— ..	— ..
1772 Paffrober (tin), St. Agnes	—	5 ..	..	— ..	— ..
1120 Providence (tin), Uly Leantin [S.E.]	10 6 7 ..	43 ..	..	— ..	— ..
6000 Rosewall Hill and Ransome United	2 16 0 ..	44% 4% ..	..	— ..	— ..
16 Rhosneigr (lead), Mold	—	— ..	..	— ..	— ..
6000 New Birch Tor and Vitifer Cons. (tin)	1 8 6 ..	24 ..	..	— ..	— ..
6000 North Downs (copper), Redruth	2 3 4 ..					